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PRICE
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Stamped Edition, 4d.

THE MARMOR HOMERICUM of the
BARON DE TRIQUETI.
The arrangements for completing the fixing of this Work make it necessary to close it from public view for a few days. Notice will be given of its being Re-opened.
University College, CHARLES C. ATKINSON,
London, 28th May, 1865. Secretary to the Council.

ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle street, W. — May, 1865. — M. JULES SIMON is obliged to POSTPONE his Course of Three Lectures (in French) on the PHYSICAL and MORAL CONDITION of WORKMEN, until the 22nd, 29th, and 30th of June, at Four o'clock.
Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK, C.R., will give Three Lectures on the PHYSICAL and MORAL CONDITION of the ENGLISH WORKING CLASSES, on Tuesday, June 6, Thursday, June 8, and Saturday, June 10, at Four o'clock.
Subscription to this Course, Half-a-Guinea; to all the Courses of Lectures, Two Guineas.
H. BENICE JONES, Hon. Sec.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM. — LECTURES on SCIENCE and ART will be delivered, in the Lecture Theatre, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 5th, 7th, 14th, 19th, 21st, and 28th June, 1865, each Lecture to commence at 8.30 p.m.
Lectures — Monday, 5th and 19th June, "On Salmon and Oyster Culture, and the Cultivation of Rivers," by Frank Buckland, Esq., M.A., M.R.C.S. & Z.S.; Lectures — Wednesday, 7th and 14th June, "On Greek Coins as Illustrations of Greek Art, and as Objects of Study for Artists," by Reginald Stuart Poole, Esq., of the British Museum; Lectures — Wednesday, 21st and 28th June, "On the Art displayed on Ancient and Medieval Coins," by H. Noel Humphreys, Esq., Tickets for the Course on Fish Culture, 4s., 5d.; and for the Course on Coins, 2s. 6d.
By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, NOW OPEN. — Admission, One Shilling; Season Tickets, admitting to it and the Exhibition of the Photographic Society of London, and to all the Lectures and Conversations, 5s. Tickets for the Course on Tuesday, June 6, "An Architect's Thoughts," by E. B. Lamb, Esq., JAMES FERGUSON, F.R.S. Hon. JAMES EDMONSTON, F.R.I.B.A. Secs.

THE BIRMINGHAM PERMANENT ART-GALLERY, Athenæum, Temple-row, containing upwards of 600 Paintings by Modern Artists, is OPEN DAILY throughout the year for the Reception and Exhibition (on approval) of Works of Art from Artists only. Remittances on payment by purchaser (fourteen days after deposit), and Pictures removed or exchanged at pleasure. The Rules forwarded on application.
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EXHIBITION of AMERICAN PLANTS. — WATERER, GODFREY beg to state the AMERICAN PLANTS at Knapp-hill are now in great beauty. The Nursery is readily reached by train to Woking. Conveyances are always at that station. Their Exhibition of Rhododendrons at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, is now in perfection, and may be seen daily. — KNAPP-HILL NURSERY, Woking, Surrey.
The Two Standard Rhododendrons, now so generally admired in Keston-row, were supplied by Messrs. Waterer & Godfrey.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION. — Head Office, 209, Regent-street, London, W. — The WORKS for the present Season are NOW READY for Delivery on Payment of a Subscription of ONE GUINEA, and the Lists will close this Month. — Post-office Orders payable at, CALLED MORRIS, Secretary.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL. — CRYSTAL PALACE. — REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, June 23, MESSIAH, Monday, June 26; SELECTION, Wednesday, June 29; ISRAEL IN EGYPT, Friday, June 30. Plans, and Programmes, and Tickets on Sale at the Palace; or at 2, Exeter Hall.
Stalls, Three and Two and a Half Guinea the Set; Reserved Stalls and Admissions, Rehearsal Day, 5s. each. The Second Issue of Rehearsal Admission Tickets will be at 7s. 6d. Those now out at 5s. should be secured at once, as after Wednesday next, June 7, the price will be increased to 7s. 6d.
NOTE. — A limited issue of Half-Guinea Reserved Seats, including Admission for each of the three days of the Festival, has commenced. Early application is requisite.

**GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL. — ONE and THREE DAYS' EXCURSIONS to the Great FULL REHEARSAL, including Admission at Low Rates. Also Return Tickets, extending over the Three Days of the Festival, will be issued by nearly all the Principal Railway Companies. Particulars of the extraordinary facilities which will be afforded for witnessing this GREAT MUSICAL CELEBRATION will be issued by each Company in a few days.
By order, GEO. GROVE, Secretary.
Crystal Palace, June 1, 1865.**

HANDEL FESTIVAL. — Half-Guinea RESERVE SEAT TICKETS, including admission on either of the Three Days of the Festival, at 2, Exeter Hall and Crystal Palace. These Tickets are issued at 2s. 6d. the set for the three days. They are limited in number. Cheques or Post-office Orders payable to GEORGE GROVE.
NOTE. — Carte-de-Visite Photograph of the Orchestra of Four Thousand Performers sent on receipt of two postage-stamps.

HANDEL FESTIVAL. — GRAND FULL REHEARSAL. — WEDNESDAY NEXT is the LAST DAY for FIVE-SHILLING Tickets, the next issue will be at Seven Shillings and Sixpence. — Crystal Palace; 2, Exeter Hall; and of the usual Agents.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.
The SECOND GENERAL EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, WEDNESDAY, June 14.
Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and of the Society's Clerk, Austin's Ticket Office, 1, James's Hall, on Vouchers from Fellows of the Society, price 5s.; or on the day of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION. — Professor PENNANT will accompany some of his STUDENTS from King's College on MONDAY NEXT, to Devon to examine the Geology of the District. He will be glad to see any former Student. Trains leave Victoria and Ludgate-hill Stations at 6.30, returning from Dover at 6.30. Return Tickets: Second Class, 5s. 6d.; Third, 3s. 6d.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY. — The Thirtieth Year. — Prospectuses sent free of charge to any place, explanatory of the Share, Deposit, Land, or Borrowing Departments. — Apply to CHARLES LEWIS GREENE, Esq., Secretary, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER (in Connection with the University of London).
PROFESSORSHIP of MATHEMATICS.

This Office will become VACANT on the 20th of September next, by the Resignation of the present Professor, and the Trustees of the College invite applications from Gentlemen who may be desirous of offering themselves as Candidates. The Trustees propose the allowance to the Professor of a fixed yearly Salary of £60, in addition to a proportion of the Fees to be paid by the Students attending his Classes. It is requested that applications may be accompanied by Testimonials or References, and that each Candidate will state his age, academical degree, and general qualifications. — Communications, addressed "To the Trustees of the late John Owens, Esq.," under cover to the Secretary to the Trustees, Mr. J. P. Astor, Solicitor, South King-street, Manchester, or to Mr. J. P. Astor, June 15, will be received, and to further information will be furnished, if required. — It is particularly requested that application may not be made to the Trustees individually.

THE REPRESENTATION of the PEOPLE. — The Rev. FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE, M.A., will deliver a Course of SEVEN LECTURES on "The Representation of the People at the WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 45, Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., commencing on Friday, June 3, and continuing on each successive Monday and Friday at 4 precisely. Tickets for the Course, One Guinea; Single Tickets, Four Shillings. Proceeds to be given to the College Building Fund. Tickets and Syllabus to be had at the College, and of Messrs. MACMILLAN & Co., Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

THE Rev. GEORGE HENSLOW, Head-Master of the Grammar School, 10, South-crescent, Bedford-square, W.C., begs respectfully to inform STUDENTS or PERSONS interested in the SCIENCE of BUTANY, that he is now forming an EVENING BUTANY CLASS; his system of teaching being that proposed by (his father) the late Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. — Class instruction, 3s. 6d.; Private lessons, 5s.

GERMANY. — MISS DILTHEY'S ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, Hansau, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main. — First-class Education, 50 Guineas per annum. References to clergymen and the parents of former pupils residing in London. Miss Dilthey is now in Town, and will answer any further inquiries between 10 and 4, at 51, Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

A GERMAN LADY, from Hanover, who has six years' experience in tuition in England, desires a Remuneration as GOVERNESS in a gentleman's or a lady's Family. Her acquirements are — German, Italian, French, and English, good Music, and the Rudiments of Latin and Italian. Salary 80l. to 100l. — Address L. H. 2, Pelham-place, Fulham-road, S.W.

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THE GOVERNESSES INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE. — MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided abroad, and who is particularly in the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, and NURSES, is now in a position to transfer property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France and Germany. No charge to Principals.

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A GENTLEMAN accustomed to contribute to the London Press is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT for Two or Three Articles a week, on the current topics of the day, either in a London or Provincial Paper, upon decidedly Protestant and Liberal principles. — Address K. P., care of the Librarian, Pease's News-rooms, 1, Fetter-lane, London.

NOTICE. — WASHINGTON IRVING'S LIFE and LETTERS, Author's Edition, in 4 vols. post 8vo. The Public and the Trade are requested to perfect their sets before June 30. After that date, the Work will only be sold complete. Price to those perfecting sets, 7s. 6d. A volume, at the usual allowance to the Trade. — RICHARD VOLEX, New Burlington-street, W.

NOTICE. — The MUSIC with the MUSICAL MONTHLY for JUNE is 'ST. PERAY,' a favourite Chanson à Boire by Offenbach. Price One Shilling. Coloured, and by the Inventor, 41, Fitzroy-square. Lists of Prices forwarded.

JOHN PARRY'S SKETCHES and DRAWINGS ON VIEW at M'LEAN'S NEW GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. This Exhibition will positively close on Saturday. — Admission, 1s.

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DRAWING. — LADIES' PRIVATE CLASSES. — Fitzroy-square. — Mr. Benjamin R. Green, Member of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colors, RECEIVES SIX LADIES, Two Mornings in the Week, for Instruction in Drawing and Painting, Model Drawing and Perspective. Particulars forwarded.

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PROTESTANT EDUCATION. — (FRANCE.) — 6, PLACE D'ARMES, FONTAINEBLEAU. — Mlle. SOUVETRE and Mlle. DUBASST receive a small number of YOUNG LADIES as PUPILS, in Modern Languages, and of other Branches of Education. Good references can be given. Mlle. Souvetre is now in London, and may be applied to at 21, Tavistock-square, Gordon-square.

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CITY of LONDON SCHOOL. — The Act of Parliament for establishing this School having appointed certain Professors of King's College and University College, London, to select and return to the Corporation of London, one of the most eligible Candidates for the office of FIRST PRINCIPAL, which will become vacant at Midsummer next, the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, Gentlemen who have offered themselves as Candidates are requested to transmit their Testimonials before Monday, the 13th of June, addressed to the Secretary, at the School, Milk-street, Chancery-lane. Further particulars may be obtained between the Hours of 10 and 4, from the Secretary. — N.B. Copies only of Testimonials will not be received. — THOMAS BREWER, Secretary.



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NORTH LONDON OR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The ANNUAL FESTIVAL of this Charity will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY, June 22nd.

The Right Hon. LORD BELPER, Vice-President of the College, in the Chair.

During the past year
 1,564 In-patients were admitted into the Hospital.
 15,441 received Medical and Surgical Treatment as Out-patients,
 10,571 were attended to as Casualties,
 1,437 received relief as Out-patients in Cases, and
 586 Women in childbirth were attended at their own Homes;
 making a total of
 27,301.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen have consented to act as STEWARDS:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord Brougham, F.R.S.
 The Right Hon. Lord Wentworth.
 The Right Hon. Lord Wrottesley, F.R.S.
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"In 1862, Mr. A. Adams-Reilly, a gentleman of liberal education and an accurate draughtsman, directed his attention to the 'Gordian Knot' in question. He crossed the Col d'Argentiere, discovered by Mr. Tuckett, and made panoramic drawings of the chain in various directions. But it was found impossible to reconcile these with the position of the summits and glaciers as indicated on the Swiss map; and Mr. Reilly decided on directing his journey of 1863 expressly to clear up such ambiguities. For this purpose he provided himself with an excellent theodolite, and arranged to extend the triangulation which formed the basis of the survey of the Mer de Glace of 1845, up the valley of the Arve to the Col de Balme, and thence again to the very origin of the Glacier de Tour. The present writer was fortunately able to place at Mr. Reilly's disposal the unpublished additions which he had made in 1848 and 1850 to his original survey, and directed him from the south to the north bank of the Arve near Chamouni. In particular, he had determined with considerable accuracy the interval in English feet between the Pavillon de Flegère and the summit of Mont Brevin. The distance between these two is nearly three English miles, and it forms an admirable base for extending the triangulation in any direction. Mr. Reilly dextrously availed himself of it; he effected a survey of much labour, owing to the exceeding roughness of the country, finally connected the survey of the Mer de Glace and Chamouni district (including Mont Blanc) with the Swiss survey, which terminated at the Col de Balme and the east boundary of the Glacier de Tour. 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Bhotán—if we write the word according to the Sanskrit Lexicon; Bhútán, if we take the meaning to be "Ghost Land," on the ground that evil spirits are the chief objects of Bhutiah worship, and the supposed defenders of the country—is a tract comprising 19,000 square miles, having Thibet to the north, Sikkim to the west, the Bengal districts of Kuch Bihár, Gosalpárah and Kámrúp in Assam to the south, and territories possessed by we know not exactly what savage tribes to the east. The length of Bhútán from west to east is 230 miles, and its breadth from north to south 120, and of this a broad belt of thirty miles towards the south is a thickly-wooded slope up from the plain of Bengal and Assam to a line of hills which rise from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the plain country. These hills are pierced with numerous passes or *dwaráhs*—"doors," and from this circumstance the whole belt has got the name of the "*Athdaráh Dwárah*," the Eighteen Doors; not Doars, which is the word adopted by the Blue Book. The inhabitants of Bhútán are called Bhutiahs. We know very little about them; but it is, at least, certain that they are as unattractive a race as can anywhere be met with. It would seem that they are Mongols, who overran the territories they now inhabit about two centuries ago, a filthy, faithless, fatuous set of savages, who worship demons, rejoicing in such names as "Lord of Prisoners," "Chief Poisoner," and so forth. They fight pretty well with bows and arrows, and are so far in advance of the "Children of the Mist" that they use the catapult, and by the combined exertions of three men will even load and fire a matchlock. Their social attainments may be estimated from the fact that they treat their women like slaves, and when a man leaves a post he will hand over his wives and children to the next occupant, or leave them behind with the rubbish that will not pay for carriage. Physically the Bhutiahs are stronger than the Bengális and the natives of Assam, and they have at times ruled, or rather preyed upon, large numbers of those effeminate people, draining them of their sustenance so as to depopulate whole districts.

It was in 1772 that we first came into contact with the Bhutiahs. The Raja of Kuch Bihár invited us to expel them from his dominions. One Capt. Jones, a sepoy officer of the old school, driving these savages before him, entered Bhútán, took three forts, and gave the Bhutiahs a lesson which they did not forget for years. He had only four companies with him, but sepoys were sepoys then. The Bhutiahs applied to the Regent of Thibet, the Teshoo Lama, for aid, and a letter from the Lama to Warren Hastings was read in council on the 29th of March, 1774, interceding for the Bhutiahs, whom he styled "a rude and ignorant race," on the ground that they had been sufficiently chastised. Accordingly, a treaty of peace was made on the 25th of April, 1774; and on the

6th of May following, Warren Hastings sent Mr. Bogle as his envoy to Thibet through Bhútán, where he was detained for some time, not reaching the Lama's court till October, though he ought to have got there in June. In 1783 Capt. Turner was sent as envoy to Thibet, and was detained in Bhútán from May till September. He has left us an account of his mission, and gives a glowing description of Bhútán, and a more favourable estimate of the inhabitants than is to be found elsewhere. In 1815, in consequence of some boundary disputes, a native envoy, Kishkant Bose, was sent to Bhútán by the Governor General. He was of opinion that the region of the "Eighteen Doors" would produce a revenue of 80,000*l.* a year under a good government. As to the Bhutiahs, he expressed his belief that not one of them would scruple to murder his father were anything to be got by it. Burglary and highway robbery, however, he tells us, do not exist, as the working classes have nothing left them to lose.

In 1825 the English drove the Burmese out of Assam, and took possession of the province. Our frontier thus became continuous with Bhútán; and further, three of the "Eighteen Doors" having been held by the Bhutiahs and Assamese in co-partnership, we were unwise enough to take them on the same terms. At this stage, then, the Indian government ought to have weighed well the question of the line of policy to be observed with these troublesome neighbours. If they wished to keep clear of annexation, and to have nothing to do with the Bhutiahs, there was but one course, which was to make the officers on the frontier responsible for its tranquillity, and to give them full powers to punish the first aggression. As a matter of course, a party of Bhutiah depredators soon entered our territory; but, instead of allowing the Capt. Jones of the time being to follow them up, storm their fort, and hang the ringleaders, which would have stopped the brigandage for years, letters were written, remonstrances made, and a belief thus instilled into the minds of the savages that the English, who used to act, and not talk, had now taken to talking without acting. As a natural consequence, outrages began to multiply, until, at last, Capt. Mathie and Capt. Bogle, who thought it was no use talking about international law to savages, or playing at diplomacy with people who would rather prefer to murder their own fathers than not, crossed the frontier, apprehended 72 robbers, and took a stockade, putting to rout 600 Bhutiahs, of whom 25 were killed and 50 wounded. And here the difficulties would have ended for a time; but, with incredible simplicity, the Indian government must needs step in and neutralize the effect of this energetic procedure by new concessions. The Bhutiahs, who have a strange sense of humour, call two of their chief functionaries, who are being continually deposed and murdered, *Deb* and *Dharm*—"God" and "Justice"—and to these great misnomers Capt. Pemberton was sent, in 1837, on a fresh mission. This officer reported in the most distinct terms that negotiation with the government of Bhútán was "utterly hopeless"; that the nominal chiefs, "God" and "Justice," were quite destitute of power; and that if the Governor General wished to protect the lives and properties of British subjects, there was nothing for it but to employ severe measures. In spite of this clear statement, the Indian government went on with their solemn trifling, talking high-flown morality to cut-throats, and writing letters to *Deb* and *Dharm*, which did not rouse those righteous functionaries in the least, seeing that they never reached them, but were duly read and answered by the

robber-chiefs on the frontier, who were the very parties complained of in the said letters.

The crimes of the Bhutiahs occupy many pages of the Blue Book. It was the merry game of Fox and Goose played on a grand scale between the Bhutiahs and the Company, until one arose in India who was more inclined to play the eagle. There can be no doubt that many of Lord Dalhousie's acts of annexation were unjust and impolitic; but he acted with wisdom and justice when he decreed the annexation of Bhútán. To usurp the country of an ally because in some respects it is badly administered, is about as rational as to cut down a rose-tree because there are thorns in it; but a man with a thorn in his foot need not ask how it came there, but, if he has common sense, will pull it out as fast as possible. Before, however, the Bhutiah thorn could be dealt with, after the fashion suggested by Lord Dalhousie, the great wave of the mutinies broke over India, and when it had subsided, behold the annexation policy obliterated, and Lord Canning—who did not seem to discriminate between annexation a crime and a mistake in the case of Oudh, and annexation an act of justice and a necessity *quoad* Bhútán—desired to begin anew the merry game of Fox and Goose. In spite of the failure of Pemberton's mission, in spite of his advice,—and no European has ever known them so well,—not to attempt the hopeless task of negotiation with such savages as the Bhutiahs, Lord Canning decided on sending another envoy to *Deb* and *Dharm* with a treaty of ten articles about free trade, extradition of criminals, and other matters. On the 29th of November, 1862, Sir C. Wood indorsed this astounding resolution. Then ensued a correspondence between the Governor-General and the *Deb* and *Dharm* Rájás, or rather the rascals who wrote in their names, which it is impossible to read without smiling, though one ought to be moved to indignation rather than mirth. We have already said that the Bhutiahs are not devoid of a sort of coarse humour, instances of which occur in Turner's book, as where the *Deb* Rájá gravely tells the English envoy that his Court had been visited by ambassadors from a people who have tails so stiff that they are obliged to dig holes in the ground for their caudal appendages before they can sit down. With similar effrontery they, throughout this correspondence, poke fun at the Feringis, and one of their wags writes back to the Viceroy of India's agent quite in the Dundreary style, "You wish for an interview; *that's good*," and then goes on, "You have constantly written to us to say that the Bhutiahs have committed aggression, and we have sent to ask them; but from their replies it appears they do not commit aggression." So, of course, it is one of those things which no Bhutiah can understand, and there he leaves it.

After some letters, the English envoy, the Hon. Ashley Eden, though he admitted that Bhútán was in a state of anarchy, crossed the frontier, leaving behind him the presents with which he had been furnished to pave his way and got on as fast as the vexatious opposition of the Bhutiahs would let him, to Punakh, where a number of the chiefs were assembled. There, after suffering all sorts of indignities, after being slapped and spit upon, the English officers had the satisfaction of seeing the draft Treaty of the Governor General crumpled up, while Mr. Eden was obliged to sign a most humiliating paper, which even to read was a disgrace. The scene, which is quite unique in history, is thus described. It would, probably, never have happened had the envoy taken with him a proper escort:—

"On the 24th, the treaty and lists being duly

prepared, we were asked to bring them to the Durbar that they might be signed. The tents of the Durbar were brought across to our side of the river. On arrival we were shown into an empty tent, and were detained there an hour whilst the Amlah amused themselves by examining the arms of the escort and joking with the sepoys and the crowd. This certainly did not look very friendly; but as we had even that morning been urged to make haste and get the treaty ready for signature, we were unwilling to think that the neglect shown us was premeditated and intentional. On entering the Amlah's tent the conversation was at first friendly; rice and tea were brought, but even whilst showing this apparent civility, several things were done which we found it difficult to bear patiently. The treaty was at length taken up for the purpose of comparing the two copies. After the first two articles were read the Tongso Penlow proposed to add that the Assam Doors should be given up to him as soon as the treaty was signed, and that the whole of the revenue collected on them since the date of the resumption, calculated at three lacks of rupees per annum, should be paid over to him by the Governor General's Agent in Assam. I was perfectly astounded at this proposal, after all that had passed on the subject. I looked at the Amlah expecting them to interfere, but with the exception of the Angdu Forung Jungpen, they all pretended not to know what was passing, and occupied themselves in eating pawn, and talking in a trivial, childish way to the other officers of the mission. I called upon them to listen, and then said that I now formally repeated once for all what I had already said before, that I had no sort of authority to enter into negotiations on this subject; that I positively refused to discuss the subject; that I would undertake that the Governor General would ratify the treaty of which the draft had been submitted by me, and to which they had already agreed, but that I was perfectly satisfied that he would ratify no treaty giving up the Assam Doors, or any other lands, with the exception of Ambarree Fallacottah; and that if the Penlow persisted in bringing the subject under discussion I must withdraw, as I had proposed to do some days before, an intention which I had only foregone on a distinct promise that the matter should not be again referred to. I pointed out that their conduct in agreeing to a treaty, continually urging me to have it copied and signed, and then at the last moment rejecting it, was quite incomprehensible, and I again and again explained to them that my powers were confined to the draft that I had already submitted; anything beyond this was in excess of my power, and that I should only bring trouble on myself and on them by executing an engagement I had no authority to make. The Amlah were laughing and talking all the time I was speaking, and did not pay the slightest attention to what was passing. The Penlow replied that they had never agreed to the draft treaty, but had only told me to have it fair-copied; that that did not bind them; that he had never consented to it, and never would consent to that or any other treaty until the Assam Doors were returned; that I had chosen to come there, and if I had no authority to treat on all matters I should not have come at all, but having done so, I could not now be allowed to go without settling the only matter in which he had any interest. They then asked us to adjourn to another tent pitched in a more public position, and surrounded by an immense crowd. The manner and tone of the Tongso Penlow and the Angdu Forung Jungpen became every moment more offensive. The Penlow took up a large piece of wet dough and began rubbing my face with it; he pulled my hair, and slapped me on the back, and generally conducted himself with very great insolence. On my showing signs of impatience or remonstrating, he smiled and deprecated my anger, pretending that it was the familiarity of friendship, much to the amusement of the large assemblage of bystanders. He continued urging the surrender of the Assam Doors, and saying how wrong I was to come there if I had no power to restore them. I made no answer, and was watching the first opportunity of getting away without risking a dis-

turbance. The Angdu Forung Jungpen surpassed the Penlow in insolence; he took some pawn which he had chewed in his mouth and told Dr. Simpson to eat it, and on his refusing, threw it angrily in his face. Matters were now becoming serious; we debated whether to withdraw at once or to await a better opportunity. I felt that to get up suddenly would probably lead to our being mobbed, the crowd having closed in all around us, and our tents being at some distance, and I determined to endeavour to get away without an open breach. Dr. Simpson sat perfectly still without wiping the pawn from his face, showing clearly that the insult was felt and understood by us all. The Angdu Forung Jungpen next seized Cheeboo Lama's watch-ribbon from his neck, and with great violence wrenched away the watch that had been given to him by the Governor General; he passed it to one of the other Amlah, who secreted it in his dress. They saw us consulting and looking for our escort, and apparently thought they had gone too far. The watch was returned, and Dr. Simpson was asked to wipe the stain from his face, which however he declined to do. Taking advantage of this change, I appealed to the rest of the Amlah, reminding them that on the previous occasion they had declared that they did not want back the Assam Doors, and that they deplored the Tongso Penlow's conduct, and I called upon them to state now what they had told me then. They, most of them, pretended not to hear; others said that they agreed with the Penlow. I then said that it was clear that we could never come to any understanding; they wanted me to do what I had no power or authority to do, if even I wished to do it; that I must therefore take leave of them, and that of course it was quite optional with them to refuse to accede to the Governor General's terms if they thought, after all I had said, that that course was most to their interest, but that I should ask for safe conduct back to Darjeeling. The Tongso Penlow called out, 'I want nothing but the Assam Doors, and if I don't get them it is better to have war than a treaty; I will write to the Governor General.' We gradually got outside the tent, and got into our camp without further molestation."

On the night of the 12th of April, 1864, our discomfited envoy returned to Darjeeling, and on the 21st reported his failure, attempting to save our wounded honour by the plea that he had added "under compulsion" to his signature of a treaty, which surrendered territory, acknowledged offences on our part that were never committed, and agreed to our future chastisement in case of our persistence in evil-doing. But Mr. Eden took care not to inform the Bhotiahs of the meaning of the words added to his signature, and on the contrary, signed with all the formalities of a voluntary engagement, and even accepted presents for the Viceroy from the chiefs he intended to denounce.

After this it is not wonderful that the further correspondence which ensued between the Indian Government and the Bhotiahs bore no fruit, but an increase of humiliation to England, and left no alternative but war. On the 1st of December, the left column, the first of four columns destined to occupy Bhután, crossed the frontier. It consisted of portions of three native regiments, a wing of one of cavalry, three guns, and two mortars, and was commanded by Gen. Dunsford. Entering Bhután by the Dalim "Door," on the extreme west, it took the fort of that name on the 6th of December, with the loss of three officers killed and three wounded, and sixty-four men killed and wounded. The fort of Dumsong was thereupon surrendered by the enemy. About the same time the right column, of about the same strength as the left, entered the "Doors" on the extreme east, and on the 20th of December captured Dewángiri, the stronghold of the Tongso Penlow, the chief who had insulted and maltreated Mr. Eden. Meantime the left centre column, the strongest of the four, having as

part of it a gallant regiment of hill-men, the 3rd Gurkhas, advanced under Col. Watson without opposition through the Baksha "Door" on the straight road to Tassisdon, the capital of Bhután, by the route taken and described by our former envoy, Capt. Turner. This column might have taken the capital by the 1st of January, but the Indian Government were apprehensive of killing the snake, and had therefore ordered that it should be only scotched by the occupation of the "Doors," and that the country beyond should be left as a nursery-ground for fresh difficulties, future Blue Books, and other Edens to be buffeted and spitten upon when the proper time should come. The right centre column, under Col. Richardson, likewise met with no opposition, and occupied the chief place in the Bijni "Door" on December the 10th. By the end of December, therefore, the Indian Government considered that the Bhután field force had achieved its object, and were beginning to think of reducing it, when they suddenly discovered that the real business was only just commenced. On the 3rd of January, Col. Dunsford had to take a stockade at Chamurah, but the Bhotiahs attacked him again at the same place on the 26th, and simultaneously engaged the left centre column in the Baksha "Door," causing a loss to it of one man killed and six wounded. On the 29th, a little to the west, at the Bala stockade, another encounter took place, in which we lost two officers and six men wounded, and one killed. The same day the Bhotiahs attacked the right column at Dewángiri in great force, and were repulsed with difficulty, our loss being two officers and fifty-three men killed and wounded. Worse was to come, for on the 3rd of February the Bhotiahs had closed the Derang pass, and cut off the supply of water from Dewángiri, which was evacuated on the night of the 5th by our troops, who retired in disorder which gradually became a complete rout. We lost two Armstrong guns, all our baggage, and nine men, and the troops were glad to escape into Kumari-kotta, about ten miles nearer our frontier. Next day part of the left centre column was repulsed from a stockade, with the loss of two officers and fifteen men killed and wounded. The Indian Government now awoke out of sleep, and found that they had committed a series of blunders. They had despised their enemy, sent no European troops with the expedition, and halted the force in unhealthy places, instead of pushing it on to the capital, and crushing all opposition at once. Powerful reinforcements were now ordered, and before they could reach the scene, two successes were gained over the Bhotiahs. In the left centre column Capt. Ruggles took the Bala stockade, losing five killed and fifteen wounded, and Capt. Norman, of the right column, carried a stockade at Gurugaon, with the loss of two killed and eight wounded. On the 2nd of April Gen. Toms, with the reinforced right column, retook Dewángiri, killing one hundred and seventy Bhotiahs, and taking forty-five prisoners. Our loss was between seventy and eighty killed and wounded, four officers being among the latter. On the 6th of April, after Dewángiri had been completely destroyed, our troops retraced their steps, to go into quarters for the rains at Rangayah and other places.

We have now to see whether our Government will atone for past errors by a little energy and common sense. To suppose that the "Eighteen Doors" can ever be held in peace without an onward march to the capital of Bhután, is absurd. The frontier, to be safe, must be carried to the lofty mountains of Thibet, whence no enemy can or will come. We shall then have the rich tract of the

"Doors" to dispose of, and in the part of Bhútán beyond them, a region suited to the constitution of Europeans. Free tenure of land and fee simple are terms wanting application in India, and Bhútán is a fine field for trying how they suit. To sell Bhútán to European settlers, and pay the expenses of the war, would probably change what has hitherto been "a comedy of errors" into "all's well that ends well."

The Secrets of Angling. By A. S. Moffat. (Black.)

The Sea-Fisherman, or Fishing Pilotage; comprising the Chief Methods of Hook and Line Fishing in the British and other Seas, a Glance at Nets, and Remarks on Boats and Boating. By J. C. Wilcocks. (Guernsey, Barbet.)

HAS it never happened to you, dear brother angler, that the day on which you have been given leave to fish in a choice reach of preserved water, full of lusty trouts, has been provokingly unpropitious for angling—sun shining brightly, and the sky bared to its bluest depths by a cutting east wind? Once, under such circumstances, accompanied by perhaps the most skilful living angler, we were bemoaning our lot, when our philosophical friend turned the current of our thoughts by pithily remarking, "My good fellow, any tyro can catch trout where they are numerous during favourable weather, but only those who are adepts and possess the secrets of fishing can capture them on such a day as this. Remember, trout must dine as well as men: let us endeavour to put before them tempting pabulum; if one lure fails, try another." The result of this wise advice was a heavy creel of lovely trout, due, however, principally to our friend's piscatorial knowledge, which triumphed over the worst possible fishing weather.

To the disclosure of angling secrets, such as enabled us to return home with a heavy basket of fish, is Mr. Moffat's volume mainly devoted. A thorough master of the gentle craft, he writes lovingly of all its arts—passed his little-go when paddling in brooks with a crooked pin, and is evidently entitled, in all respects, to append M.A. to his name, said letters meaning, in his case, Master of the Angle. But Mr. Moffat must not claim originality. True, there are one or two novel stratagems set forth in his book, but as for the "secrets" in general, they have been published over and over again in the countless volumes on fish and fishing, which now form a goodly library. The wonder is, indeed, that any secrets should remain untold; for besides these volumes, periodicals devoted to sporting team with articles on fishing, setting forth new lures and dainty devices by which fish in general, and trout in particular, may be cozened. The great merit of Mr. Moffat's book is, that his teachings are not theoretical, and being, in our opinion, sound, they may be safely followed by the tyro.

Specialty to be commended is that portion of the work treating of the various insects on which trout feed, and on the imitation of which the angler's success will greatly depend. The following is very true:—

"While each particular tribe of flies has its own peculiar season for appearing on the waters, so in like manner different tribes come abroad only at certain times of the day, when the fish almost immediately leave off taking the earlier ones for the new comers. In regard to this trout seem to be guided by an unerring instinct. A short time previous to the advent of the new fly they will suddenly cease taking the earlier comer, which they may have been greedily devouring all the morning, and wait, apparently, in anxious expectation for its successor, without stirring a fin, when its

appearance is immediately welcomed by the lashing of a hundred tails. Amid the extensive popularity of this new comer, it would be the height of folly for the angler to waste his time in offering any other lure than a well-dressed imitation of the favourite. As a general rule, for the guidance of the fly-fisher, I would say that he will almost invariably find that those flies which have last appeared upon the water, especially a day or two after their first *début*, will be in the greatest request by the fish, while the previous favourites will become nearly, if not entirely, disregarded. Do, then, the usual aquatic flies appear in anything like equal numbers in different seasons in a given locality, and are certain tribes of them always to be found on the water, and held in equal estimation by the fish at corresponding times in different seasons? To this important question I have devoted particular attention, and all my observations tend to satisfy me that, excepting a few regular standards,—such as the March brown, dun drake, cow dun fly, cranes, dark blue and yellow duns, red spinners, yellow May flies, green and grey drakes, sand fly, and fetid brown, which mostly appear pretty regularly on or about their usual periods,—the majority of the flies in the angler's list will be found to vary exceedingly, both in their numbers and times of appearance, as well as in their popularity with the fish, in different seasons."

The weak point of our author's book is that devoted to what all anglers must concede to be the very emperor of fish—the salmon. Mr. Moffat's experience in salmon-fishing is evidently very limited, compared to that of trout-fishing. Were it otherwise, he would not have stated that "one pattern of a salmon fly is as good as another," and that almost any combination of colours arranged in the shape of a fly will be taken with little distinction. Nor would he pen such a sentence as this: "It must be remembered that salmon will only rise at the fly after they have run a considerable distance from the sea, and been quietly located a few days in some favourite pool." Why, all who have practised salmon-fishing know that this fish constantly rises to the fly immediately after it has ascended a river, and we ourselves have killed salmon in Scotch rivers which, we know, had only left the sea a few hours before they paid the penalty of their desire to make acquaintance with our ephemeral monstrosities. The very expression with which a salmon-fisher triumphantly concludes his recital of a conquest over a large salmon, "And he had the sea-lice adhering to his silver sides," is evidence that this fish will and does rise to the artificial fly shortly after having left the sea.

But if Mr. Moffat is not strong on salmon-fishing, his directions respecting the cooking of this fish are excellent.

Although our experience of sea-fishing is limited compared with that in fresh water, we have, nevertheless, followed it sufficiently to be able to judge of the merits of the second book at the head of this article. Mr. Wilcocks's directions are sound, and his "fishing pilotage," as he quaintly calls his pages, may be safely followed. And now that river-fishing in our small island has become difficult to obtain by reason of the strict manner in which rivers are preserved, anglers, and London anglers especially, might often combine holiday-making by the sea-side with sea-fishing. The waters which gird our island are free to all comers, and many a dainty dish of fish may be captured within a few yards of our shores. The waters around our Channel Islands abound with delicate fish, most of which, Mr. Wilcocks informs us, may be caught within a quarter of a mile of the land, and on the morning of the day that we pen these lines our breakfast-table was graced by a dish of excellent bass which we ourselves caught within a mile of the Hampshire coast.

Brigand Life in Italy: a History of Bourbonist Reaction. Edited from Original and Authentic Documents. By Count Maffei. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE first of these volumes is almost a translation of M. Monnier's amusing volume on Italian brigandage, with notes and alterations by Count Maffei. In the second volume the author has collected a great deal of supplementary matter, and carries the history of Italian brigandage down to what, in spite of one single recent audacious example, we hope we may term its almost complete extinction at the present day.

For the operatic figure of Fra Diavolo, with the crossed sandals, the painted felt hat, the gorgeous silk scarf, the velvet suit, and the red belt stuffed with poniards and pistols, seems not likely to be found in future elsewhere than on the stage.—Chiavone having been the last who appeared in that character in real life. The Italian brigand, it must be owned, has enjoyed an unfair advantage over his fellow-craftsmen in other countries. Italy being the home of the fine arts, music and painting have lent their aid to make a more poetic being of him than has been the case elsewhere; and Fra Diavolo has been made to appear a more elegant cut-throat than either Jose Maria, Schinderhannes or Dick Turpin.

Brigandage is an evil in Italy as old as history itself; and in the Neapolitan districts, from the mountainous character of its country and the continuous succession of bad governments, this evil has always been more inveterate than elsewhere. The debased system of feudalism which prevailed until very recently in the Neapolitan provinces has traditionally given brigandage an aristocratic origin. During the long period of the Spanish "Vicerignato" the barons employed bands of brigands as their regular militia. Their followers were recruited among men who, having polluted themselves with every sort of crime, sought refuge under noble protection. Among the complaints which the municipality of Naples addressed to Charles the Fifth, was one to the effect that every nobleman was in the habit of keeping bravos in his castle, who committed every excess,—liberated criminals from the hands of justice, and murdered people openly for private revenge. In 1559 a body of 1,500 brigands, led by Rê Marccone, defeated a strong force of Spanish troops, and another noted bandit, the Abate Cesare, had the audacity to besiege Naples. Many of the bandits under Spanish rule have become historical characters; not the least of these is Marco Sciarra, who gave a free passage to Tasso. The traditions of the Spanish Vice-royalty were continued under the Bourbons, who, in 1799, instigated hordes of assassins to rise in arms and devastate the whole country with sword and fire. The terrible struggle which the French under Murat carried on against brigandage is well known; and we recently noticed some accounts of the policy of General Manhès, whose vigorous action entirely subdued the brigandage of his day.

To these historical and other causes of brigandage must be added the corrupt government of the Bourbons, the consequent perverted moral sense of the people, and the halo which the popular imagination had thrown around the brigand's life:—

"He was regarded, not as a malefactor, but, like the corsairs of Byron, as a romantic being in a false position. Loved by the women, blessed by the priests, he was received with acclamations by the people. Even at the present day, in many parts of the country, coarse lithographs display, on the white-washed walls of the peasants' cottages, the valorous deeds of Mammone or of Fra Diavolo.

The bandit, who was merciful to the poor, and attacked only the rich, found everywhere accomplices and adherents. Sometimes, when dying of hunger, he was succoured by the indigent, his brethren. It occasionally happened even that the country people practised brigandage as a trade, and made no secret of it in presence of the military authorities. A Neapolitan prefect (Stendhal relates the fact) found fault with a peasant for not paying his taxes. 'What can I do?' replied the peasant; 'there is nothing doing on the high road—I am out on it every day with my gun, but no one passes. I promise, however, to go every evening, until I have picked up the fifteen ducats you want.' Not infrequently, after several years passed in such an irregular life, the bandit returns to his village, where he lives with impunity on his *rentes*. In the evening, when he takes his seat in the village street, to enjoy the fresh air, all the young girls and children of the place gather round him when he is disposed to relate the adventures in which he has been engaged on his various expeditions, which he calls his campaigns."

Stories of brigands have, indeed, at all times had a marvellous attraction for the *lazzaroni* at Naples, as the Improvisatore knew full well when he endeavoured to entertain an audience on the Môle; and, strange to say, the likeness of Garibaldi's exploits in brilliancy and dash to those of a brigand chief was one of the reasons of the strange fascination which he exercised over the Neapolitan populace, who even invested him with miraculous power, believing that bullets would never hurt him, and that when he shook his cloak the harmless balls fell out of it in showers: even San Gennaro, the *lazzaroni* patron, was fascinated by Garibaldi, and performed his miracle at his command with more than ordinary rapidity.

But it was the Camorra and King Bomba who were especially occupied in preparing the way for the last great explosion of brigandage, by the universal corruption which they spread among the lower classes. The Camorra is, perhaps, the most pernicious secret association which has ever existed in Europe, and to find a rival for its strangeness, cruelty and crime one must have recourse to the East, and compare it with the sects of the Thugs and Assassins, among whom crime and murder were made religious duties. Were not the documentary evidence so irresistible, it would be impossible to believe in the existence of such a secret fraternity. Ferdinand the Second, however, did his utmost to rival the Camorra in corrupting the morals and debasing the intelligence of the people under his rule.

"Ferdinand the Second, especially, brought to the achievement of the nefarious work a really diabolical skill. Both the ecclesiastical and civil tribunals he had converted into receptacles of espionage and falsehood; he had transformed his soldiers into abject spies and oppressors; he glorified crime, and punished virtue and heroism as abhorred vices. Thirsty of absolute power, he little cared that he ruled over a desolated country, provided he ruled as a despot. What was it to him that iniquity, falsehood, and venality were the only supporters of his crown, provided he could retain the sovereignty? His long reign was but an uninterrupted protest against the most sacred of all principles, that of honesty, and against the most lofty prerogative of a nation, that of morality. He foresaw that his dynasty could not reign long, and still he was not the less eager in his work of destruction, meaning to leave the kingdom of Naples to the rest of Italy on the day of her rising, not one of the most vital parts of the national body, but a rotten corpse. Ferdinand the Second said once, in the beginning of 1849, to the old Prince Dentice, formerly his minister, 'If I am compelled some day to abandon the kingdom, I shall leave to my successors an inheritance of fifty years' anarchy.' This design he could not realize, thanks to the firmness of the Neapolitans; but such a system must have involved the most fatal consequences, and the display of

immorality on the throne could not fail to produce its sad effects on the rude uncivilized mob."

To all these causes must be added another, without which brigandage would never have existed on a large scale for any long period, and that is, the intricate and impracticable character of the mountainous districts of the Neapolitan dominions. Nothing had been done by the Bourbon government to render communications easy in this difficult and inaccessible country; and it seems scarcely credible that in 1860, out of 1,848 *communes* of the old Neapolitan dominions, 1,321 were entirely without roads. At Naples, it is true, in the immediate vicinity, and under the eye of the stranger, roads were kept in good repair; but immense tracts of the interior were separated from each other and from all civilized intercourse by the bleak, precipitous summits and forest-clad sides of the Abruzzi, across which there are paths only known to the hunter and the goatherd, impassable by any at some seasons of the year, and at all times by regular troops. The inhabitants of these valleys have no knowledge of a world beyond, are strangers to the refining influences of civilization, and live in a condition little removed from barbarism. To the existing elements of brigandage must be added the disbanded soldiers of the King of Naples. Accustomed to the loose Bourbon discipline, with an invincible aversion to all honest labour, the great mass of the Bourbon troops took to simple murder and robbery as their livelihood, before Francis the Second and the Pope allied themselves with brigandage for political purposes. This alliance commenced even while the Bourbon standard was floating on the walls of Capua, and the policy, indeed, is no more than a repetition of old Bourbon usage. The deposed monarch of 1799 and he of 1860 have followed precisely similar lines of conduct; only when Ferdinand the First was in Sicily, Calabria was the most disturbed locality; now that Francis the Second directs the counter-revolution from Rome, the Terra di Lavoro and the Abruzzi are the districts most infected. Of the complicity of the ex-King of Naples in the attempts of the brigands a mass of evidence is accumulated in these pages. The difficulties which the Piedmontese troops had to contend with, the heroism and patience which they have exhibited in this arduous and inglorious warfare, the cruelties and perfidies of the brigand chieftains are carefully chronicled by Count Maffei.

Of all the brigand chiefs who have fallen Borjès seems to have had the best character. He confessed himself totally deceived in the character of his associates and the nation, and met his death like a brave man. As to the others, Giorgi, San Romano, Crocco, Chiavone, Ninco Nanco, Caruso, and the brothers La Gala,—the story of their lives is sufficient to make infamous any cause in which they were employed. Caruso may be taken as a specimen of the whole. He was born a poor shepherd, and had early given signs of great craving for adventure. In 1860 he joined the Bourbon revolt, when he was taken and imprisoned; making his escape, he robbed his master, the Prince of Sanverino, and laid waste the district where he was born. After acquiring a name by acts of immense barbarity, in 1862 he inveigled a body of Piedmontese troops with their lieutenant to pursue him, then turned upon them and killed them all. He took possession of Beneventum; and the whole province trembled at his name. His cruelties increased with his success.

"At Castelvetro, where there were twenty-seven persons at work in a field, his band overpowered the poor labourers, and binding the men

to the trees, violated with great atrocity the women and girls, five of whom were between twelve and fourteen years old! In the midst of laughter and horrible jests the unhappy creatures were afterwards barbarously mutilated, and ultimately put to death. Last, and most miserable, the men were massacred after having been compelled to witness the horrid spectacle of the dishonour and murder of their wives. It is to be remarked that in these and similar other murders in cold blood, Caruso trusted to no other hands than his own the office of executioner. It is calculated that in the month of September, 1863, alone, he put to death two hundred persons with his own hands!"

General Pallavicini, whose Report is here given, was at last set upon his traces; and when in hot pursuit of him the following incident occurred:—

"One day that, accompanied by a small detachment of light cavalry, I had been in pursuit of him no less than ten or twelve hours, in the direction of the immense forest of Riccia, it so happened that the pursued band met a poor coalman, who, at the approach of dusk, was making his way home, carrying on his shoulders the result of his day's work. Caruso, going up to the poor fellow, requested him in a familiar tone to allow him to light his cigar at the pipe he was smoking. The brigand, after he had lit his cigar, while, with the one hand, he held out the pipe to return it to its owner, with the other seized his revolver, and fired it in the unhappy man's face. All this was done in an instant, and with the utmost coolness. The followers of Caruso, though long accustomed to his wanton ferocity, could not but express their horror at a deed so atrocious. The bandit merely smiled, and, turning to his companions, said,—'Don't wonder; we are followed by those d— light horse, the deuce if we can escape! It is clear, however, that on arriving here, the soldiers will stop a few moments to witness the last gasps of this dying man; and we shall thus have time enough to gain the forest, where, in the darkness of night, we may be able to conceal ourselves.' With these words, he thrust his spurs into the flanks of his swift Calabrian steed, and, followed by his companions, was in a moment out of sight."

The end of Caruso is extremely dramatic:—

"In going across the district of Cerce Maggiore, Caruso one day, obeying that instinct of slaughter which in him seemed to be a second nature, after plundering and burning a cottage situated in an isolated part of the country, barbarously slew the whole family by which it was occupied. A young girl, hardly sixteen, alone was spared. Gifted with rare beauty, she had awakened a savage passion in the breast of the assassin of her parents and her little sisters! The unconcealed aversion felt by the unhappy girl only increased the ardour of the passion which consumed the terrible lover, who, anxious to save the object of his love from the hardships to which his band was now subjected, committed her to the care of a young brigand, a relative of his own, who, though only twenty years old, was second in ferocity only to the chief, to whom he was entirely devoted. This youth, in fulfilment of the duty imposed on him, placed the poor girl in a miserable straw hut, in the neighbourhood of the village of Molinara. After the last irreparable disaster of Montefalcone, Caruso, routed and a fugitive, without a single companion left in the whole world, felt an ardent wish to see once more this object of his affection. Heedless of the dangers by which he was surrounded, despising the terrible risk to which he was exposing his life, he made up his mind to join his Filomena, and either put himself in safety with her, or die by her side. Eluding the vigilance of the troops and National Guards, he succeeded, after two days of incredible sufferings and danger, in reaching the miserable hut where his beloved was kept prisoner. Many days before, however, the syndic of Molinara had been informed of the presence of the young girl in that neighbourhood, and feeling assured that sooner or later the brigand would come to see her, he pretended a perfect ignorance of the fact, in order not to awaken the

suspensions of the Cerberus left to guard the unhappy Filomena. Caruso had, in fact, scarcely set his foot into the miserable abode where he sought the gratification of his violent love, when a peasant had already informed the syndic of his arrival. The National Guards of the village during the night surrounded the hut, where, unsuspecting of danger, the brigand was easily arrested, with his last companion. The news of so important a capture spread at once all over the surrounding country with incredible rapidity, and when, the next morning, the two captives were taken to Benevento, immense crowds of people from the town, and from all the neighbouring villages, assembled to witness the passage of a man whose cruelty had struck the whole province with terror, and who was now a powerless captive in the hands of the National Guards. The day after I ordered a court-martial to assemble for the judgment of this celebrated assassin, and sentence of death was unanimously pronounced against the author of so many atrocities. Caruso listened to the announcement of his terrible fate unmoved, and, without betraying the slightest emotion, maintained the same haughty attitude until the very moment when he was shot outside the walls of Benevento."

General Pallavicini next proceeded to destroy the bands of Crocco and Ninco Nanco; and under his captainship the public spirit of the country has been restored, every citizen being determined to fight, not only for himself, but also for his country. To show, however, the terror which the brigands spread around them, villages and large provincial towns surrounded themselves with breastworks and loopholes, and isolated houses were fortified with parapets—a state of things hardly credible in any country in Europe in the nineteenth century. Indeed, the state of demoralization in which the Bourbons left the country they misgoverned can hardly be realized. Nevertheless, energy and perseverance have reduced to four the fifty years of anarchy which Ferdinand the Second boasted that he would leave to his successors.

From the double authorship of these volumes has arisen a good deal of repetition, and generally a clearer order of development would have been desirable. The language, besides reading like the language of translation, often lacks precision and brevity; and, on the whole, Count Maffei has hardly done justice to an interesting subject.

Wit and Wisdom from West Africa; or, a Book of Proverbial Philosophy, Idioms, Enigmas, and Laconisms. Compiled by Richard F. Burton. (Tinsley Brothers.)

PROVERBS are the stepping-stones to philosophy; the conclusions, often formed from insufficient data, at which primitive societies have arrived with regard to questions of morality and social science. The precursors of books, they have been aptly called "oral literature"; but as mirrors reflecting the thought of an entire people, proverbs excel books. A literature produced by authors and publishers may be, and often has been, the affair of an order, a class, a coterie, in no way influencing or receiving influence from the body of the people; but an oral literature is necessarily the product of an entire nation. Springing from the hearts and preserved by the tongues of men, the proverbs of a rude people are current so long as they truly express the opinions of those who gave them birth; but when they no longer clothe genuine convictions they perish from the thoughts and lips of human kind. As they ascend to the higher grades of civilization nations outgrow and discard much of their proverbial lore, accepting in its place maxims that are more accurate, though sometimes less picturesque. Of course the antiquated forms may be saved in some cases from oblivion;

but the sayings which owe their preservation to literary records have ceased to be proverbs in the true sense of the word. The words of an adage may be handed down to posterity in the collector's manual; but the words, instead of being the proverb, are only a memorial of the proverb, — which as a proverb passed away when men ceased to regard it as an embodiment of truth, and no longer cared to repeat it. In one respect the collector's labour has done harm. By giving an appearance of vitality to old phrases, and by keeping moribund adages fresh in the minds of men, he confounds the living with the dead, and not seldom causes the reader to accept, as true proverbs, sentences which have long lost their proverbial force, and would but for his pains have altogether disappeared.

It is always more or less difficult to assign their exact worth to the proverbs of a people who have a literature of their own; but the oral philosophy of an unlettered nation may be accepted as a faithful picture of the mind and temper of its more intelligent members. Capt. Burton, therefore, in no way misrepresents this compilation of 2,268 West African proverbs, when he describes it as a book that lets the negro "speak of himself in his own words." The author adds, "If ever a book aspires to the title of 'L'Africain peint par lui-même,' it must be one that contains a most compendious collection of purely Hamitic proverbs and idioms." Notwithstanding the number of the adages and phrases brought together from the pages of different writers, to each of whom the compiler makes due acknowledgment, "Wit and Wisdom from South Africa" is but an instalment of that wealth of unwritten lore from which the European student will eventually form a just conception of negro character. Enough, however, is done on the present occasion to make good the African's claim to be regarded by the white races as a man and a brother. To those readers who have only a slight acquaintance with proverbial collections the book will occasion surprise at the close similarity of many African aphorisms to the adages of our own country; whilst others will not feel less astonishment at learning that the despised barbarians, whose humanity has been gravely denied by scientific writers, enliven their conversation with irony and humour that would be brilliant at a London dinner-party, — and at other times give utterance to precepts that might be repeated with approval in the pulpits of Christian churches.

Let us first glance at a few African proverbs that bear a close resemblance to English adages. The African's rendering of "The oak was once an acorn," is "The great calabash-tree has had a seed for its mother." Instead of saying "You must learn to walk before you learn to run," he says, "If you practise your prentice hand on a large jar, you will break it." Our "Rolling stones gather no moss" he parallels with "Running about gives no scholars." The English proverb runs, "Silks and satins put out the kitchen fire," the African, "He who wears too fine clothes shall go about in rags." "Little and little make mickle," he renders "Lay on! lay on! makes a load." "Every little is a help" becomes, in West Africa, "A little is better than nothing." Hudibras says —

They who in quarrels interpose
Must often wipe a bloody nose, —

a truth which the black man inculcates by "A peace-maker often receives wounds." In like manner the African proverb, "A man must not be ashamed to run," enforces the doctrine of the Englishman's lines —

He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.

Amongst many other familiar adages contained in the book of African proverbs, we come upon

the following:—"When the cat dies, the mice rejoice"; "Much soup is better than much broth"; "Before healing others, heal thyself"; "Before preceding one must reach"; "A shepherd strikes not his sheep"; "Time destroys all things"; "Knowledge is good"; "Before cooking one must have provisions" (so thought Mrs. Glasse when she wrote "First catch your hare"); "What goes in at one ear comes out at the other"; "Two eyes see better than one"; "A slave does not choose his master"; "What a foot-traveller eats tastes well"; "No man puts new cloth in an old garment"; "He who begs with importunity will get what he wants"; "An old story does not open the ear as a new one does"; "Ear, hear the other side of a question before you decide"; "Familiarity breeds contempt, distance secures respect"; "You try to knock your foot against that which will wound you." The theory of the English constitution is that the king can do no harm, but the king's ministers much; the African says, "There is nowhere a wicked prince but there are wicked ambassadors." We laugh at "travellers' tales"; the African says frankly, "Who travels alone tells lies." The advocates of household suffrage might take for their motto the Kanuri proverb, "He that has no house has no word in society."

Some of the African proverbs relating to children are noteworthy:—"What the child says, he has heard at home," is as true in London as it is amongst the Wolofs. "The child hates him who gives it all it wants" is the Wolof version of "The spoilt child hates his spoiler." There is pathos in the following Oji injunction: "If there is nothing in your hand do not shut it, and let the children pick outside"; to which Capt. Burton adds, in a note, "The closed hand would denote that it contains a present, and thus cause disappointment if found to be empty."

The proverbs relating to woman are expressive of the contempt in which she is held in all savage societies. The following are specimens of many:—"A woman who has lost her rival has no sorrow" (from the dramatists of ancient Greece to those of our own time this has been a favourite estimate of woman); "Trust not a woman; she will tell thee what she has just told her companion"; "If thou givest thy heart to a woman she will kill thee"; "Whatever be thy intimacy, never give thy heart to a woman"; "If a man tells his secrets to his wife, she will bring him in the way of Satan"; "A woman never brings a man into the right way"; "Men who listen to what women say are counted as women"; "He who marries a beauty marries trouble."

Some of the moral aphorisms contained in the volume show that the negro at least knows a certain portion of the whole duty of man. "Not to know is bad, not to wish to know is worse," is sound doctrine. Respect for experience and age is declared thus: "Man should take as companion one older than himself." "Lies, however numerous, will be caught by truth when it rises up." "When the mouth stumbles it is worse than the foot," show proper disdain for falsehood; but other proverbs express a corresponding tenderness for liars who do not tell more untruths than are absolutely necessary. Of such the following are examples:—"To flatter one who separates us is good, but it is better to flatter one who strikes us"; "If a great man should wrong you, smile upon him." The poet Campbell would have approved the following statement: "Hope is the pillar of the world." A fine sense of honour makes itself felt in this reflection: "When your relation dies you do not die, but if he is disgraced you are disgraced." In each of the following sen-

tences the moral is excellent: "He who injures [or despises] another, injures [or despises] himself"; "He that forgives gains the victory in the dispute"; "If God should compute our sins we should perish"; "He who does not love his neighbour acts maliciously."

The African's natural politeness appears in the direction, "One should not press a full man to eat," and in "I have forgotten thy name" is better than "I know thee not." The courage of despair is pointed at by "He who wishes to blow out his brains need not fear their being blown out by others." Here the negro's sociability speaks: "A bad person is better than an empty house"; and here is a note of that constitutional sadness which is the shadow of his mirthfulness: "Thought breaks the heart."

NEW POETRY.

English Idylls, and other Poems. By Jane Ellice. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE name of Jane Ellice is new, we believe, to the readers of current poetry; with due self-culture on the part of its owner it may become familiar. In the poems which she now gives us there is an exuberance of illustration, which often hides the idea beneath it, and gives a diffuse vagueness to the narrative. Yet in this very overgrowth of fancy we often meet with a perception of beauty equally fresh and minute. The writer has observed Nature closely and lovingly, and paints it not only with truth, but with a power to reproduce what is most delicate and fleeting in its aspects. The sentiment of the book, moreover, appeals to our best sympathies, displaying reverence for whatever is morally lovely, and that rare tenderness which, while entering into the depths of human sorrow, has nothing weak or morbid, but cheers while it pities. After the opening idyll, 'Love in the Country,' which, though slight as to incident, contains some sweet rural pictures, we come to 'The Sisters,' the longest and best poem in the collection. The story is that of a single-hearted Christian maiden, who has plighted her troth to a man unworthy of her. Ruth, the betrothed girl, staid, reserved, full of unobtrusive goodness, but with few charms of person or manner, finds a rival in Jessie, her younger sister, whose beauty and winning airs inspire a worthless admiration. Eventually, Ruth's forsworn lover flies with Jessie, but not to marry her. Henceforth the mission of Ruth, her own love crushed, is to pity and help the erring and unfortunate—in particular, to reclaim the lost Jessie, and to soften towards her the stern heart of her brother. As an instance of the writer's skill to set a phase of human life in fit surroundings of natural beauty, we quote the sketch of the child Jessie—the sweet, shallow bud that enfolds so tragic a future:—

And so the household joy soon grew the child,
A little bubbling spring of laughter wild,
Singing and dancing all the livelong day
In wayward ecstasy of breezy play;
With quick bird-glances of her arch blue eyes,
And lisped words and broken witcheries,
That take the dimplings of her baby lip,
And like a budded hedge-rose, half let slip
Their sweetness to the sense, and half retain,—
A shape of gladness in this world of pain
Enough to make a mother's lips grow wild
With kissing. Not a heart but blessed the child!
For her the saddest face was smiles invites,
Like water-moons blown into golden lights;
And lips that toll like funeral bells, ring out
A merry peal that puts grave sense to rout;
And whoso'er her twinkling feet did stray,
Lo, Life's dull reel was tumbled into play;
And roughest hands grew tender as a girl's,
To lift her on the wain, with wind-blown curls
Bright as the breeze-swung blossoms of the broom,
And wild with glee, as in the sun-green'd gloom
Of lanes, the great wain with its loaded hay
Came swathing thro' the fragrant boughs away,
Scattering a rosy snow-storm from the thorn.
Or when hot August brought the sun-burnt corn,

And the full harvest fell in many a fold
About the dells, all stiff with bristling gold,
The child with wreath of poppy paced with pride,
One dimpled hand in his, by Reuben's side,
Trailing a little bunch of burnish'd wheat;
Or in his arms, her bright hair wet with heat,
Flush'd like a daisy into rosy sleep.

The character of Ruth must be gathered from the whole story, of which she is the pervading influence. We give, however, one glimpse of her on the day when her betrothed, whom she still trusts, is expected—a glimpse fresh with the stir of country air and life, and which yields a sweet delicate insight into the still maiden's heart:—

All was glad bustle at the farm that morn,
And clap of doors, and distant voices borne,
And glad steps that obey the heart's behest,
And all that lightly marks the coming guest:
The fair white sheets the careful mother spreads,
Bleach'd by fresh country rains on daisy heads:
The board that crown'd with English plenty stands,
With home-made cakes kneaded by loving hands,
And fresh-pluck'd flowers, and happy tolling fest:
Or at some open casement, flush'd with heat,
A musing face a moment sent to stay
To taste the cooling breeze that toss'd in play
The snowy bosoms of the guilder-rose,
Or buffing round the white-thorn's blooming snows,
Sent up a sudden shower of silver sparks
Against the blue that rings with happy larks.
And as an orchard flushes into blossom,
So Ruth bore shyly in her maiden bosom
That tender promise of the unborn fruit,
A woman's hopes: delicious visions, mute
As those in dreams, whose voice is thought, not heard,
Too delicately fine for spoken word:
Instincts of motherhood within her stir'd,
And thoughts the heart scarce touches at in play,
Then in delicious shyness slips away.

The poem next in importance, 'Ernest Lee,' is dedicated to the growth of a second love. As, in this case, the former love had been pure and happy, it should, we think, for poetic ends, have been endeared by sacred regrets. We are not pleased, therefore, to hear that such an affection has been superseded; and the new marriage peal comes upon us with a jar. It is nothing to the point that in actual life many excellent people have been happy in a second union. Constancy and permanence are essential to the highest conception of love—a conception, perhaps, seldom realized, but which the poet is still bound to present. It is true that with an ideal we may aspire and fall short, but without an ideal we aspire no more.

Amongst the miscellaneous poems are two on Greek subjects, which not only include some happy pictures, but convey an inner meaning easily and well. The notion of the old worn-out Peleus restored at last by Thetis to a better youth, because

Such grace win those who with immortals mate,
belongs to symbolism of the best kind. It will be seen that the book has not only merit, but a wide range of merit. It is, therefore, worth the author's while to acquire a closer and more definite style—to shun also an occasional tendency to harsh and unmetrical verse, which is the less excusable in one who has an ear for verbal music.

Songs of Love and Death. By George Eric Mackay. (Chapman & Hall.)

Mr. George Mackay's lays utter the kind of sentiment in which young writers at times delight even in these days of precocious induration. The leading apparition in the love songs seems to be a fair deceiver, who alternately excites the anguish and the scorn of the poet. Under the spell of the former emotion he writes thus:—

Away! I dare not think of joy!
On sorrow's breast I'll sleep to-night.
The infant weeps its broken toy:
The maiden in grief has her broken plight;
But I who own a broken heart,
I should not play so wild a part.
For what is faith? and what is truth?
A dream, a breath, a flattering name.
And what are hope and joy and youth,
And all the friends the poets claim?
Not much I fear! A girl may blight
A whole existence in a night.

Poor fools, we say, to love so well!
But then we know such things must be;
There scarcely rings a wedding bell
But some poor fool is on his knee;
And I, poor wretch, I write my rhymes,
I almost think I weep at times!

Mr. Mackay has acquired the art of writing musical verse. We will not judge hastily of his powers from this early experiment.

The True Theory of the Subjunctive; or, the Logic of the Latin Language. By Gavin Hamilton. (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd.)

"THE sentimental against the rational, the intuitive against the inductive, the ornamental against the useful, the intense against the tranquil, the romantic against the classical: these are great and interesting controversies, which I should like, before I die, to see satisfactorily settled." So said Mr. Crotchett, of Crotchett Castle, a wise man, who confined himself to possibilities: he never allowed himself to hope for an end to the question of the indicative against the subjunctive! In English, we say it with grief, the subjunctive is nearly gone. If a person yet remain who dares to use it, he must expect, whether he like it or not, to pass for a formalist and a pedant; and he must comfort himself by knowing that his ear is not so much distressed as that of others by the redundancy of sibilants which is one reproach of our language. But in Latin we have still our subjunctive, which no neologist will venture knowingly to abrogate: the only difficulty is to know what it means.

Mr. Gavin Hamilton, who has attacked this problem afresh, is rather combative by nature: he begins with his former reviewers. One of them said "he has had the bad taste to differ with those who have gone before him." In justice to our order we claim a reference: we find it hard to believe that any critic wrote this sentence without modifying context. Should such a person have existed, we differ—not with, but—from him. Another has accused the author of misrepresentation, which, says he, is "just as ludicrous as if the editor of a newspaper were to complain of bearing false witness against a neighbour..." So editors, as a class, are bearers of false witness! There is something about this which calls for reproof: and Mr. Hamilton will, if he should learn to curb these excesses, increase the disposition of his readers to weigh his arguments with attention.

We looked through this book with curiosity to know the author's theory: we had much difficulty in finding it. He belongs to a class who play with the reader as a cat plays with a mouse: no precise account is to be given of the author's view except to those who will read through the whole criticism on others. Writers should remember that the account they give of predecessors is to little purpose, except in comparison with what they mean to bring forward from themselves. Towards the end of the book, we have a glimpse of Mr. Hamilton's own proposition. He thinks that the subjunctive is used to express the exceptional, the extraordinary, what is out of usual course, what the sentence indicates as that which might not have happened. His instances are worth notice, in several cases. Cicero, when his friend has returned safe from a dangerous voyage, says, "Gaudere quod redieris incolumis:" but when his friend has not been unwell, and health has been his usual state, he says "Gaudere quod bene valet." When Horace does not wonder, he says

Non hercule miror,
Aiebat, si qui comedunt bona.

When Cicero does wonder, it is "Mirabile videtur, quod non videret haruspes..."

It would be hard, we think, to make this theory fit all cases: every theory takes in some

with great success. We have nothing to do with Mr. Hamilton's reasoning about others; and this from his own course of proceeding, already noticed. We cannot undertake to compare his theory with others, he having only given accounts without comparisons. This would be writing a book from materials separately furnished: our business is to review books already written.

Mr. Hamilton announces his theory as quite new. We cannot contradict him: but the field of literary history is very wide, and many a novelty has been found to be very old. Be this as it may, the theory is not, as they say, ventilated; and Mr. Hamilton has done good service in entering it for the plate.

Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity in California.

Illustrated by upwards of 100 Engravings.

By James M. Hutchings. (Chapman & Hall.)

WHEN at the conclusion of the war between Mexico and the United States, Upper California became a part of the latter country, our credulity was sorely taxed. What had been until then a quiet country, of moderate fertility, and inhabited by a few tribes of Indians whom Spanish missionaries had vainly striven to raise in the scale of humanity, suddenly became a scene of bustle and excitement, to which the adventurous spirits of all nations flocked in thousands. Every mail brought us accounts of fresh discoveries of so marvellous a description that people would have been slow to believe them had they come from a less questionable source than that of American newspapers. The accounts of the new gold-mines were as entertaining as Sindbad the Sailor's journey to the Valley of Diamonds. Lumps of gold, larger than those of which any story-teller had hesitated to fable, were constantly arriving at San Francisco, and houseless wanderers, who were rolling in the mud in the morning, found themselves rolling in wealth in the evening. We had seen all these things on the stage effected by the magic of the fairy's wand, but now we were to regard them as matter of fact; and it is no wonder if the more cautious amongst us suspended their judgment until several of these wonderful lumps had been safely lodged in the Bank of England. Then, and not until then, did we fully believe in the riches of California; and a considerable number of our countrymen started off to see whether they could lend a helping hand in bringing these hidden treasures to light, or exchanging British merchandise for the mineral wealth of California. Together with the news of these discoveries came accounts equally wonderful,—we do not mean those of the sea-serpent, which about this time began to show itself very frequently,—but those relating to certain trees, said to be of such gigantic dimensions that they rivalled in height the great pyramid, and were more than 3,000 years old. The extraordinary dimensions of these trees, appropriately named the mammoth trees, or *Sequoia Wellingtonia*, were afterwards confirmed by English travellers, but their great age, hastily indorsed by men of authority, has since been reduced, by careful and sober calculation, to less than a thousand years,—an age not very extraordinary, when it is remembered that not many miles from London we have oaks more than eight hundred years old.

Mr. Hutchings, in the volume before us, attempts to describe these and similar "scenes of wonder and curiosity in California," including the Mammoth Grove, stalactite caves, and natural bridges of Calaveras, the Yo-Semite Valley, the mammoth trees of Mariposa and Fresno, the quicksilver-mines of Almaden and Henriquita, Shasta, a mountain 18,000 feet high,

the Farallones, a curious group of islands, sights around San Francisco, the Californian Geysers, the Riffle Box Waterfall, Lake Bigler, and the Alabaster Cave; and he illustrates his descriptions with woodcuts taken from photographs. The enumeration of these different subjects shows that there was a fine chance of producing a first-rate book; but the author has not been able to take advantage of it, he being much more skilful with scissors and paste than with his pen. The book is full of a number of acknowledged and unacknowledged quotations, most of them traceable to American sources, newspaper clippings, official reports, &c. It is not always clear how far he has been able to verify the descriptions given by others; but this is of little consequence, since the real use of the work and its illustrations will be to convince those who have the power of observation and description, that Upper California is an excellent subject for a good book of travel.

Mr. Hutchings considers the mammoth trees the greatest wonders Upper California can boast of, but his account of them is not so full or comprehensive as that which appeared a few years ago in the 'Annals of Natural History,' and which was written with a full knowledge of every scrap of available information. Yet we gather here and there a few additional facts. A certain Mr. Wooster was the supposed discoverer of these gigantic trees, because on one of them was found his name and the date "June, 1850"; but, as we are informed in a foot-note, Mr. Wooster disclaims all title to the discovery, and ascribes it to a Mr. W. Whitehead, who was of the same party as himself, and who, on tying his shoestrings, casually looked round, and saw the trees. In a country where big trees are as numerous as tall men are in Kentucky and Virginia, this discovery seems to have excited no attention. Two years after, the trees were re-discovered by A. T. Dowds, a hunter employed by one of the water companies of Murphy's camp, to supply the workmen with fresh meat. The description he gave of them was laughed at as an exaggeration, and he had to resort to the ruse of having killed a very large grisly bear in order to induce any one to accompany him to the wonderful grove. A Mr. Lewis, one of the party, no sooner saw the trees than he conceived the idea, worthy of a Vandal, to strip one of the finest of its bark for the purpose of exhibiting it in the Atlantic States and in Europe. He proposed to Dowds to join him in the enterprise. This Dowds, to his credit be it said, declined to do. Nor was Lewis himself to reap the fruits of his brilliant conception. Whilst he was negotiating with a partner, another man, with true Yankee "smartness," took up "a posse of men early the next morning to the spot described by Mr. Lewis, and, after locating a quarter section of land, immediately commenced the removal of the bark." After many vicissitudes, the bark reached our Crystal Palace, perhaps the only place where it could be adequately exhibited. As a speculation it has, we believe, proved an entire failure. "In our estimation," says the author, "it was a sacrilegious act; although it is possible that the exhibition of the bark among the unbelievers of the eastern part of our continent and of Europe may have convinced all the 'Thomas'es' living, that we have great facts in California that must be believed, sooner or later." We lately stated in our pages that the mammoth grove of Calaveras is not the only spot, as was first believed, to which the trees are confined, but that they are met with, though not in such gigantic dimensions, in various other parts of the country.

Passing over several of the minor "wonders" described in this book, we should like to linger

in the Yo-Semite valley which, from the illustrations, must possess rare beauty, abounding in bold rocky scenery, numerous waterfalls, some of them more than 2,000 feet high, and only awaiting the pen of a Humboldt to make them as famous as the Falls of Tequendama, lakes as fine as that of Geneva, rivers, brooks, and a luxuriant vegetation. The Indians who at one time inhabited this beautiful valley, and who seem to have kept the knowledge of it to themselves as long as they possibly could, have now been almost exterminated. The white and the copper-coloured man could not live in peace after they once came in contact in this valley, the treachery of the one and the grasping habits of the other led to the usual result. When the first great expedition penetrated into this district all the Indians had fled or concealed themselves, only one old woman remaining, "so old," said the Indian guide, with a smile, "that when she was a child the mountains were hills."

Those fond of natural history will read with interest the account of the Farallones, a group of small islands within a few hours' sail from San Francisco. They are like one vast menagerie. Upon the rocks repose, in easy indifference, thousands, yes thousands, of sea-lions, or seals, that weigh from 2,000 lb. to 5,000 lb. each. They keep up an incessant short, moaning cry, in about the same key as the bray of a mule. Sea-birds, among them the murra, are found here in myriads, surmounting every rocky peak, and occupying every small and partially level spot. Some idea may be formed of their number from the fact that the Farallone Egg Company has brought to the San Francisco market between three and four millions of murra's eggs.

But if we go on the old proverb, "*Wonders will never cease*," will prove untrue, and few will have the curiosity to open a volume which already labours under the disadvantages we have pointed out.

Publications of the Paleontographical Society. Vol. 16. Issued in 1864 for 1862.

It is now seventeen years since a number of geologists formed themselves into an association for the purpose of publishing illustrated monographs of fossil remains, upon a plan somewhat similar to that of the Ray Society in natural history, and of many associations connected with literature and antiquities. The principle upon which all these Societies are founded is that of furnishing to the subscribers, for their annual contribution, a large amount of information, at a rate cheaper than could be afforded by the ordinary method of publication, by so much as the amount of profit customarily realized by "the trade."

That the principle is in itself a fair one, and calculated to bring within the reach of the cultivators of any branch of knowledge such contributions to their particular study as would otherwise be lost to the world, or produced at a cost beyond the means of numbers who are, perhaps, the most calculated to profit by them, cannot be disputed. The drawback is, that the subscriber has no power of selection, but must be content to accept whatever the administrative committee may think right to present to him. Still, there can be no doubt that many works in natural science—and to these we at present confine ourselves—have been brought before the world, and the materials of scientific truth greatly increased by the united pecuniary contributions of many, some of whom, perhaps, derive but little advantage from the publication of treatises, in themselves of the highest value, but alien to their individual pursuits.

Of one of the most useful of these associations,

the Ray Society, we have lately had occasion to speak in more or less favourable terms; and we propose now very briefly to consider the labours of a body nearly allied to it, inasmuch as the object of each is the dissemination of natural knowledge, but differing in the fact that in one case the objects described are of remote, and in the other of recent or present existence.

The bare recital of the monographs which have already appeared under the auspices of the Palæontographical Society will show how extensive and varied these contributions to fossil zoology have been. A list of them up to the year 1860 is given in the volume for that year, and exhibits almost a library of British fossil zoology. It includes the following elaborate works:—

The Monographs of Fossil Reptilia, by Prof. Owen,—of the Brachiopoda of the various Formations, by Mr. Davidson,—of the different Classes of Mollusca, by Mr. Searles Wood, by the late Daniel Sharpe, by Prof. Morris and Dr. Lycett, by Mr. Frederick Edwards, &c.,—of the Corals, by Prof. Milne-Edwards and M. Jules Haine,—of the Malacostracous Crustacea, by Prof. Bell,—of the Entomostraca, by Mr. Rupert Jones,—of the Radiaria, by the late Edward Forbes,—of the Polyzoa, by Prof. Busk,—of the Echinodermata, by Dr. Wright,—of the Cirripedia, by Mr. Charles Darwin, &c. Of these many have been already completed; of others, portions still remain in preparation; and we find in the volume last issued, and now before us, a further portion of Dr. Wright's Echinodermata, commencing those of the chalk, the first part of the Devonian Trilobites, by Mr. Salter, and a further instalment of Mr. Searles Wood's Mollusca and of Prof. Owen's Reptilia. It is with a melancholy satisfaction that we find amongst the works promised, but not yet in the press, the anticipated monograph of the Fossil Elephants of Great Britain, by the lamented Hugh Falconer.

The mass of information contained in the sixteen volumes hitherto issued is enormous, and of the highest value. The illustrations are so numerous that in the first fourteen volumes we have upwards of seven hundred plates, many of them folded; and in point of execution they are nowhere surpassed in this branch of lithographic art. Nothing but the most careful and assiduous management on the part of the Council, and more particularly of the Secretary, could have effected this; and we are glad to find that the appreciation by the members of the Society of the great services rendered by Dr. Bowerbank, who was the efficient honorary secretary for, we believe, fifteen years, is about to be manifested by presenting him with a testimonial. The manner in which the more recent volumes are issued exhibits a similar devotion to the interests of science and the Society in the present secretary, the Rev. Thomas Wiltshire.

We come now to notice the single defect in these important publications. The form in which they are issued to the members is extremely inconvenient. The association in one volume of portions of several distinct works, to be completed at various and uncertain periods, renders it very difficult to arrange each subject, as it is perfected, for separate binding, and incurs danger of loss or damage to those incomplete portions which are thus dissociated. Of course, a certain saving of expense is thus insured, but not, we think, sufficient to compensate for the difficulty to which we have referred, and we earnestly recommend the Council to amend this "imperfection."

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1559—1560, preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A. (Longman & Co.)

THE time, of which record is here made, extends only from the October of one year to the April of the year following. The subjects are love, intrigue and war. The young Queen Elizabeth is as yet occupied with offers of marriage which perplex (or seem to perplex) her, inasmuch as the direction in which the country's safety and her own happiness lie is not clearly revealed to her. Therein are to be found the love-passages in this volume. These abound, but intrigue more aboundeth. Elizabeth, while negotiating with one ally, was not averse from discussing terms with that ally's enemy without such ally's knowledge. With foes, actual or expectant, on every side, and with little sense of national honour anywhere (if anywhere, almost solely in England), Elizabeth may be excused for some intriguing, seeing that she had so many adversaries, the chiefest, perhaps, "our adversary of France," who was said to bestride the kingdom like a Colossus, with one foot in Calais, the other in Scotland. The one foot could not be moved from Calais, but that in Scotland was eventually tripped up; and therein lay as much good fortune as England could hope for, or as was to her advantage. The enemy was driven from North Britain, which was right; and that enemy resolutely refused to restore to us a foot in North France, which was also right for them, and ultimately advantageous for us. The possession of Calais was always a temptation to us to make war. The brave men of all countries will acknowledge that all honour was due to the Guise who surprised us out of that town; and all humane persons will agree with us that it was a great pity to hang any of the English officers who were so unpleasantly surprised.

Then, it is to be observed, that England was obstinately unreasonable on another question. The old claim—set up by Edward, renewed by Henry, and sustained by every monarch down to George the Third, the only king among them who has no reputation for wisdom, but who had enough to induce him to abandon the claim, namely, that of being sovereign of France as well as of England and Ireland—was kept up, as a matter of course, by Elizabeth, and we can only wonder at the patience or indifference of France, which consented to discuss questions and enter into treaties with a foreign country whose sovereign assumed the style, in addition to his or her own, of being monarch also of France. When King Francis and Mary Stuart his wife called themselves King and Queen of France and Scotland (which they were in different degrees), and also of England and Ireland, which they were not, and yet were more nearly so, legally, than Elizabeth was Queen of France, the outcry that arose here shook the skies, touched Elizabeth's heart, and helped, in the end, to strike off Mary's head.

There was a general conspiracy at this period, in which everybody privileged to carry sceptre or wear coronet conspired with his fellows to gain ends which their opponents sought by conspiracy to avert. There was much blood spilt and much truth reserved or violated in the struggle for triumph. In the end, it must be confessed, Elizabeth and England came well out of it. Much of the story is to be traced in these six hundred pages of valuable record of above a thousand documents which illustrate that story and enlighten, or perhaps perplex, the student.

We can only glean from this mighty heap; and the trouble has its reward. The admirable introductory pages afford us one especial object of interest. The assertion that Anne Boleyn, when in France, enjoyed great favour at the court of the reforming Queen Claude has been stoutly denied. But Mr. Stevenson cites a letter from Throckmorton to Cecil, in which the writer, alluding to a conversation with the pious Duchess of Ferrara, states that the Duchess expressed great love for Elizabeth, adding, "there was an old acquaintance betwixt the Queen her mother and me, when she was one of my sister Queen Claude's maids of honour." This shows, at least, that Anne Boleyn, however gay she may have been in her youth, must have often been subdued to the quality of the quieter yet cheerful spirit that prevailed in the palace of Queen Claude.

Of illustrations of contemporary manners this volume affords no sample. It, however, enables us to see that what was very good language once has fallen into discredit now. One learned nobleman does what his coachman would now hardly do: "axes" a question; and an Archbishop of Canterbury uses a phrase which now belongs to laundresses and their compeers. "Her Grace dismissed us," writes Parker to Cecil, "showing to us that she would speak again with us, as upon Saturday last . . . which her Highness have done." A Duke of Norfolk does not hesitate to enliven a despatch to the minister by the remark that "if the sky falls we shall have larks!" which is now nothing better than what Plautus calls a "proletarius sermo." But it was good enough for a gentleman, when gentlemen exercised vocations that had a dash of venture and peril which seemed to give them dignity. "The night after Slingsby left," writes Sir John Forster to Sadler, from his post on the northern marches, "sheep were stole within a mile of Hexham, he thinks to spite him, but he had them restored next day, and the offenders put in Newcastle jail. On Sunday, at Whelpington, he took two notable thieves, being gentlemen, called Fenwick, and sent them also there."

At this time, however, young gentlemen were so well cared for at Cambridge as to render the place famous. Lord Ruthven's son was taken as one of the hostages for the fulfilment of the treaty between England and Scotland. The father, who was not a stickler when there was an ill deed to be done for his advantage, wrote to Cecil about this son, "because he would have him nourished and brought up in the fear of the Lord, he desires that he may be put to the school in Cambridge, at the writer's expense, and that Cecil will obtain a writing from the Queen to the Duke of Norfolk, to send him there. The boy is presently here (at Berwick), and does no good, but tynes time!" Thus anxious for the pious rearing of his son was the old man who rose from his own death-bed to help in the murder of Rizzio.

Queens themselves were not then on beds of roses. The Queen-Dowager of Scotland, a Guise of the Guises, more Romanist than Rome, cooped up in Edinburgh Castle, which she had to defend, writes:—"My health is better than it was wont to be; but I am still lame, and have a leg that assuageth not from swelling. If any lay his finger upon it, it goeth in as into butter. You know there are but three days for the dropsy in this country."

With this illustration of Court life in Scotland three centuries ago, we close a volume which is carefully edited, and ably illustrated in the historical preface, by Mr. Stevenson.

NEW NOVELS.

Our Charlie. By Vere Haldane. (Bentley.) "Charlie Wilford," "Charlie boy," "Our Charlie," is a handsome and very worthless young man, who has many charms of manner, and the appearance of many virtues, with which he beguiles the friendship and affection of people much better than himself, all of whom live to repent it. He obtains the affection of women only to throw it away. He is false and selfish, and very mean. He meets his Nemesis, however, in the shape of a flashing, fascinating tigress of a woman, to whom he has made love, and who will not allow herself to be thrown over. He is false to her as to all others; but she revenges herself at last. The story is neither a good nor a pleasant one. There is a lax tone of thought and morality throughout. In reading this book we are not impressed by the author's talent, nor inspired with the least wish to see him again.

Alice Ferrars: a Novel. 3 vols. (Newby.)

THERE are marks of thought and care in this novel, and a good deal of interest is achieved, in spite of a very defective construction and much absurd and pompous sentimentality. It is less a novel than a set of episodes to illustrate various callings and conditions of life. They are very slightly strung together; but there is nothing to be called a plot. The chief personage is Alice Ferrars, a ballet-girl at Covent Garden, and in her the reader is made to feel a genuine interest, in spite of the absurd sentimental horror with which she is made to regard her vocation. There is a strength of purpose and self-denial worked out in her character, which is really well done. She is the eldest child of a drunken, dissolute father, and a poor broken-spirited mother; her earnings are the chief support of the family, who live in all the squalid wretchedness of London poverty.

The girl has grace and intelligence, and attracts the favourable notice of a newspaper critic, which results in a rise of salary and better parts. The author has very vague ideas of theatrical matters, but that does not spoil the main interest in the character of Alice Ferrars. She has a cousin, who is rising in life, and who belongs to a more respectable and prosperous branch of the family. To this cousin she is deeply attached, and there is an engagement of marriage between them; but he considers her position as degraded as if she were an eastern almei; he despises his drunken uncle; and he hates the misery and poverty in which the family are sunk. He offers, however, to marry Alice if she will give up her family altogether. He tempts her passionately and plausibly. The poor girl is in a sore strait; she sees her condition with his eyes, but she has no other way of earning money, and without her wages all the family must starve. She holds fast to her duty to her mother and family, and lets her lover go: this is well and naturally told. The disgust she feels at having to pursue what her lover has made her believe a degraded calling; the coarse, brutal taunts of her father; the helpless apathy of her mother, broken only by the wish she expresses that Alice may marry Stephen, and get out of the family misery, —all combine to make the burden of poor Alice a very heavy one.

There are numerous episodes which we have no space to follow. The same want of knowledge of life is evident throughout. The author describes vaguely, and indulges largely in rhetoric. His style is pompous, and his characters speak and move as though they were acting a sentimental drama. But with all faults, the author has talent enough to make it worth his while to study and take pains; he would do well to practise the accurate description of what he sees before his eyes.

Aubrey Court: a Novel. By Frank Lyfield. 3 vols. (Saunders & Otley.)

'Aubrey Court' is, we should imagine, the work of an amateur; but it is written so heartily, and the author evidently takes so much interest in his story, that the reader is interested too. But the tale is as far removed from probability as if the scene were laid in the moon. There are some pretty scenes of Italian life, and the wooing

and wedding of the two lovers is like reading the account of a well-contested race, in which the reader's favourite comes in the winner. When, however, that threadbare incident of a forged will and a wicked claimant to the estate of Aubrey Court comes upon the scene, the interest fades, and the tale grows tiresome; but the whole book is pervaded by so cheerful and genial a spirit, that it induces the reader to be good-natured in his verdict.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Treatise on the Practice of Conveyancing. By William Whittaker Barry, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. (Butterworths.)

THIS is a practical introduction to that which the author justly terms "the art and mystery of the science of conveyancing." Few things so fully deserve the name of "a mystery," as that singular system by which the frame and phraseology of legal documents in this country are regulated. This system represents the legal doubts and crotchets of some of the shrewdest minds that have existed for several centuries. The crotchets have, perhaps, been decided to be mere crotchets, and the doubts have been set at rest; but the special forms of words which were framed by the conveyancers of those days, before the crotchets and doubts were disposed of, are retained "ex abundanti cautela" (as the favourite phrase of the conveyancers has it) even to the present time. Many a legal document presents to the mind of a well-read lawyer a kind of legal cemetery, in which he scans the memorials of those departed crotchets over whose remains every lawyer of the true old conveyancer type will drop a tear. Unfortunately, it is the verbosity, the quaint phraseology, and consequent obscurity, of legal documents which alone are apparent to the non-legal reader. The really scientific adaptation of the deed to the purposes in view, and that melodious flow of the legal language which an enthusiast of Lincoln's Inn has been heard to compare to the highest poetry, are to be perceived only by the lawyer. It happens, therefore, that to the public at large the subject of conveyancing is as uninviting as the dim chambers wherein the science is practised, and, consequently, that this is the last book in the world in which we could hope to interest the general reader. We must content ourselves with the statement that the present is a work of very great ability. There is no modern work which deals with precisely the same subject, and we have no doubt whatever that this will prove a book of very great value both to the practitioner and to the student of the law. A considerable part of the work has appeared in the columns of a legal periodical; but two chapters, relating to the Land Registry Office and to the Declaration of Titles Act, are new, and those parts which have previously appeared have been revised.

A Memoir of the Rev. Richard Davis, for Thirty-nine Years a Missionary in New Zealand. By the Rev. John Noble Coleman, M.A. (Nisbet & Co.)

IT is seldom that a story of honest missionary labour, be the labourer's creed what it may, can be taken up and followed to the end, without an interest on the part of the reader, independent of sectarian edification. The distaste we must express to this book does not belong to the subject, but to the manner of the biographer. Mr. Coleman exhibits in no common quantity that priestly self-complacency which, be it cloaked in the splendours of Papistry, or the less seductive weeds of Dissent, is, wherever and however met with, matter of offence to all who conceive that true reverence is attested by humility.

The First and Second Books of the Odes of Horace, &c. Translated into English Verse by Hugo Nicholas Jones. (Williams & Norgate.)

Mr. Jones remarks, in his Preface, that a translator "should not hesitate to expand the expression when, at the same time, he is developing the idea." He also quotes with approval the dictum of a recent critic, that, in rendering Horace, "nicety is everything." The right of expansion, for which Mr. Jones contends, may sometimes be admitted, although we think a good translator will only

exercise it under the necessity which now and then arises from the idioms of the original tongue. Mr. Jones has the merits of tolerable fluency and occasional picturesqueness; but, in some instances, his "expansion" bears a close resemblance to substitution, and the "nicety" on which he insists suffers accordingly. For instance, the thirty-second Ode, placed as a poem on account of its subject, is so diluted with paraphrase that the flavour of the Horatian wine becomes faint indeed. It is fair, however, to add, that Mr. Jones has given a second and more literal version of the same Ode in its due numerical order. We, therefore, chiefly notice the former rendering because it shows a desire for ingenious novelty and a tendency to translate by equivalents—so deemed—rather than by faithful reproduction. If the reader glance next at the Ode to Mæcenas, he will find a justification both of our praise and our censure. The translation is, on the whole, easy and graphic, but deficient in that very "nicety" to which Mr. Jones so justly attaches importance. Why, for instance, in the lines—

Manet sub Jove frigidus
Venator, teneræ conjugis immemor,

does he translate "teneræ conjugis" by "anxious lady-love," substituting the idea of betrothal, or a less pleasing one, for that of marriage, and thus injuring the meaning as well as the beauty of the original? The translation of "doctarum edere premia frontum" into "ivy, learning's meed," seems also unhappy. It was not "learning," in the sense now given to the word, but taste, the poet's faculty, that Horace had in view. The lines further on—

Let Polyhymnia, and the fair
Euterpe grant the poet's prayer,
The one to breathe upon his flute,
And one to string the Lesbian lute,

do not embody the idea of *concert* in the original, which represents Euterpe as accompanying the song on her own flute—not breathing upon that of the poet. Again, the concluding lines—

Quod si me lyricis vatibus inseres,
Sublimi feriam sidera vertice,

are not only diffusely and awkwardly conveyed by

Then if among the honoured race
Of lyric bards, to find a place,
Successful be my aspirations,
My head shall smite the constellations,

but the poet's graceful tribute to Mæcenas is entirely missed. According to Horace, the rank of lyric bard would have chiefly gratified him, because assigned by Mæcenas. According to Mr. Jones, the delight of Horace would consist purely in his gaining the title of poet, not in the ratification of that title by his patron. Turning to the fifth Ode—the 'Quis multa gracilis'—we find a third stanza, in which the original sense only reaches us through the dimmest generalities, while the concluding stanza is both confused and inaccurate. We point out the faults of Mr. Jones all the more minutely because in some of his versions—in that of the 'Vides, ut altâ,' for instance—he shows that he can avoid them. Altogether, these translations are of average merit, and their defects do not so much arise from want of ability on the writer's part as from carelessness and a desire to be novel.

Essay on the Modifications of Clouds. By Luke Howard. Third Edition. (Churchill & Sons.)

WE are glad to receive a new edition of Mr. Howard's interesting, lucid and systematic analysis of the forms and nature of clouds. One of the good services rendered to our knowledge of the subject by the author was the invention of that nomenclature which is now commonly adopted to designate the fibrous, stratified, heaped and other characteristic appearances which are assumed by suspended vapours. The value of the author's labours is attested by the almost universal adoption of those names, so that, in speech or writing, it is easy to describe the forms of cirrus, stratus, cumulus and nimbus. To meteorologists we commend the book, on account of its scientific value, although that may not be quite pure; to general readers we also commend it, as furnishing a key to what passes above us every day, and as a good popular account of the author's theories as to the causes of the phenomena in question. The latter

class of readers would have been benefited, we think, by the addition to the capital illustrations that are before us of a few explanatory diagrams of the perspective of clouds.

Contemporary Scottish Art: being a Series of Pen and Ink Pictures drawn from the Exhibition of 1865. By J. B. Manson. (Edinburgh, Nimmo.)

SOME time since we reviewed a set of lively criticisms on a current Scottish exhibition of pictures: these were written, under the *nom de plume* of "Euphrator," by the author whose second like production is now before us. This series is hardly so lively as the last, and, being still more dictatorial in expression, is less readable. Moreover, the author's former liveliness helped off a good deal of impertinent matter, and made some lengthy digressions into historical subjects, as connected with the pictures under his examination, not tedious. Now, however, the case is different, and we really feel oppressed by the occupation of a whole page of this pamphlet with historical remarks on the Stuart family line. The several characteristics of the sovereigns are detailed, in the author's words: as concerning Mary Stuart and her son, she was "a pre-eminently lovely woman, and perished on a foreign scaffold"; he "was a great scholar," and a "slobbering ninny," &c. This specimen of Doric succeeds a great deal of "fine writing." We would forgive Mr. Manson much of this for the sake of the neat expression, if it is indeed his own, by which we are told that "the best of the Stuarts are those who have been unang." It is hard, nevertheless, to avoid seeing that three-fourths of this sort of matter is superfluous to the occasion, and as most Scotchmen know all about the Stuarts, there could be no need for a disquisition on their conduct in this place. What shall we think of the state of historical Art in Edinburgh at the present time when we find a very competent and thoroughly historical critic declaring that there are but two historical pictures in an exhibition containing certainly about 800 works of Art! Mr. Manson laments the desertion of many of his "countrymen"—we use the phrase in his own narrow sense—to England. Can it be that the historical painters among them have come *en masse* to London? We do not lament the arrival of the able among them, but think that "the more the merrier." We know not whether to believe that Scotchmen refuse to buy good historical pictures, or that Edinburgh would be so bare of their labours, as our author reports her to be of works of the class now sold there.

Black's Guide to the Channel Islands. Edited by David Thomas Ansted, M.A. (Edinburgh, Black.)

THIS Guide to spots steadily growing more and more in favour with English excursionists, may be generally described as an abstract of Ansted and Latham's 'Channel Islands,' noticed with approval in No. 1829 of the *Athenæum*. "It is intended," says Dr. Ansted, in a short Preface, "more especially for the tourist, and presents, in a condensed form, the outline facts most useful to those visitors of the Channel Islands who chiefly desire suggestive information." On one important point the manual scarcely does justice to the picturesque localities which it recommends to the notice of vacation rambblers. "The expense," says the editor, "of a visit to the Channel Islands is moderate, even to tourists, compared with an English, Welsh, or Scotch trip; but there is less difference than formerly. For residents the advantages are still considerable." Personal experience makes the writer of this notice think that the passage just quoted does not give due recognition to the cheapness and comfort of hotels and lodging-houses in Jersey and Guernsey. About two years since he spent fourteen days in a St. Helier boarding-house, where the company was even better than the table, and the charge for entertainment was notably small. The ordinary breakfast consisted of excellent tea and coffee, three or four hot dishes, several sorts of bread, together with cream, butter, and eggs of the choicest kinds; in the mid-day there was an equally good luncheon for those who wished for it; the daily dinner comprised delicacies as well as substantial dishes. From the entrance-

hall to the highest bed-room the house was well furnished; the bed-rooms were exquisitely clean; and the house stands in the centre of a pleasant garden. In short, the arrangements were in all respects such as are usual in the private establishments of prosperous people. The ladies and men using the place were agreeable people, and though they were, for the most part, mere casual acquaintances, they made up parties for excursions through the island, and found amongst themselves all the advantages of combination and all the diversion of good society. What was the charge for good rooms, good attendance, good dinners, and good company? Five shillings a day; neither more nor less. Wine, of course, was an *extra*; but the wines were all very good and cheap—for instance, really good sherry was supplied at four shillings per bottle. No additional fees were demanded or looked for by the servants; and when this witness, in return for certain exceptional services, gave them a few trifling donations on parting, they accepted them with an excess of gratitude that warmed the secret chambers of his heart, and preserved him from sea-sickness during his passage over troubled waters to Guernsey. You who frequent Brighton and tarry in the hotels of Scarborough, what say you to such demands for fare and treatment of the best quality?

Dr. Holden has laid classical masters and students under obligation by publishing *Potia Silvula, sive Eclogæ Potiarum Anglicorum, in Latinum et Græcum conversæ* (Deighton & Co.),—a handsome volume, containing Latin, and a few Greek, versions of the extracts from English poets, in the first and second parts of his *Foliorum Silvula*. It surpasses other collections of the kind in being much more comprehensive, and including, not merely the efforts of living and other modern scholars, but many of older writers who have gained distinction in this branch of literature, so that there are often two, and sometimes three or four, versions of the same passage, which is obviously a great convenience. The names of the translators are in themselves ample security for the excellence of the collection, which appears to greater advantage the more closely it is examined. Classical purity of idiom and felicity of rendering are visible on every page. Better models for imitation are not to be found.—*The Alchemist; or, Parables in Rhyme*, by Capt. C. N. Tusker (Saunders, Otley & Co.), is rightly named, if by parables we are to understand dark sayings, for it consists of a number of disjointed pieces, neither distinct in themselves, nor having any evident general bearing. There is not much to be said in favour of either the thought or its expression.—Some advantage may be derived from *Pleasing Tales: a Short and Easy Method of Learning the German Language*, by G. Storme (Asher & Co.), if used according to the directions given. The tales, upwards of two hundred in number, are agreeable reading, and well adapted to serve as an introduction to German, so far as a knowledge of words is concerned. We are told the author has occasionally sacrificed accuracy of style to the desire of conveying information respecting words.—*Chambers's Poetical Reader: a Collection of Favourite Pieces for Home and School Reading* is a reprint with some additions.

We must announce the following Pamphlets: *The Flint Implements from Drift not Authentic; being a Reply to the Geological Evidence of the Antiquity of Man*, by Nicholas Whitley (Longmans),—*A Descriptive Catalogue of the Geological, Mining, and Metallurgical Models in the Museum of Practical Geology*, by Hilary Bauerman,—*List of Diatomaceæ occurring in the Neighbourhood of Hull*, by George Norman,—*On the Food of Man in relation to his Useful Work: a Lecture*, by Lyon Playfair (Edmonston & Douglas),—*A New System of Health and Medicine: the Antiseptic Treatment*, by Dr. W. Evans (Baillière),—*Suitable Bathing Dresses as used in Biarritz, with Instructions whereby any Lady (Self-taught) may learn to Swim* (Hamilton),—*Remarks on the Irish Church Temporalities*, by W. Maziere Brady, D.D. (McGee),—*The Fourth Annual Report of the Moslem Mission Society, being for the Year 1865* (Rivingtons),—*The Beginning of the End; being Passing Events viewed in the Prospective*

Mirror of Prophecy, by a Clergyman (Wertheim & Macintosh),—*I am a Churchman*, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell, M.A. (Macintosh),—*Doctrinal and Historical Value of the Old Testament*, by the Rev. Rupert Y. Rowton, M.A. (Macintosh),—*Baptismal Regeneration and the Final Perseverance of the Saints: a Letter of the Right Rev. John Davenant, D.D., late Bishop of Salisbury, to Dr. Samuel Ward, Lady Margaret's Professor at Cambridge in the Reign of King James*, translated from the Latin by the Rev. J. Allport (Macintosh),—*Life from the Dead; or, Destructionism and Universalism combined the True Teaching of Scripture* (Lewis),—*Suggestions on Town Sewage, and its Application to Land by Gravitation*, by Lucius H. Spooner (Hardwicke),—*The Navvies in South Africa: Journal of a Visit to the Tullagh Kloof Railway Works, in November, 1864*, by the Venerable J. H. Thomas, M.A., Archbishop of the Cape (Bell & Daldy),—*President Lincoln and the American War: a Funeral Address, delivered on Sunday, April 30, 1865*, by R. B. Drummond, B.A. (Trübner),—*The Independence of Canada*, by A. Alison, Esq. (Redford),—*Das Aquarium des Zoologischen Gartens zu Hamburg; being a Description, with Photographs, of the Aquaria erected in the Zoological Gardens at Hamburg*, by Mr. W. A. Lloyd.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Brooke's *The Silver Cord*, new edit. post 8vo. 6/4.
Charlotte Thrale, by Martegres, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21/4.
Clayton's *Cruel Fortune*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6.
Cobb's *Studies of Ethical and Social Subjects*, post 8vo. 10/6.
Colledge (J.), *Biography of*, by Balfour, cr. 8vo. 4/4.
Daniel's *Eldest Married Life*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6.
Devere's *Handbook of Practical Cutting* (3 parts), Pt. 1, obl. 8/4.
Dr. Mill's *Marriage, and What came of it*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 21/4.
Echoes of Many Voices from Many Lands, by A. F., 12mo. 3/6.
Fire-side Thoughts, Ballads, &c., by "Claribel," cr. 8vo. 3/6.
Francis Spira, & other Poems, by author of "The Gentle Life," 6/4.
Goss's *Heavenly Visitant*, 12mo. 1/1.
Griffiths on Arrangement with Creditors, 12mo. 7/4.
Horell's *The Two Worlds, or Here and Hereafter*, cr. 8vo. 7/4.
Hullah's *Lectures on Transition Period of Musical History*, 4to.
Kingston's *Cruise of the Frolic*, 8vo. 5/4.
Locker (Frederick), *Selection from Works of*, 18 illus. 10/6.
Marryat's *Too Good for Him*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6.
Newman's *History of My Religious Opinions*, post 8vo. 6/4.
Our Curate's Budget, Vol. 1. cr. 8vo. 2/6.
Page's *Camp and Cantonment Life in India, 1857-59*, post 8vo. 10/6.
Palgrave's *Eastern Arabia, 1852-3*, 4 vols. 8vo. 28/4.
Physical Science Compared with the Second Beast, cr. 8vo. 3/6.
Richard's *Words by Way of Remembrance*, 8vo. 7/6.
Ridley's *Under the Waves, or Hermit Crab "in Society,"* 3/6.
Rowe's *Colonial Empire of Great Britain*, cr. 8vo. 8/4.
Ryder's *The Scriptural Doctrine of Acceptance with God*, 8vo. 5/4.
Schiller's *German Class-Book*, 12mo. 5/4.
Scott's *Devotional Manuals, Morning & Evening*, 1/2 vols. in 1, 2/6.
Shakespeare, by Clark and Wright, Vol. 6, 8vo. 10/6.
Shakespeare's *King Lear*, Notes by Hunter, 12mo. 2/6.
Simpson, Rev. D., *Memoir and Remains*, by Mitchell, 12mo. 3/6.
The Lady Ina, and other Poems, by author of "Bythe House," 4/6.
Thomas's *Adventures on West Coast of Africa*, post 8vo. 8/6.
Vaughan's *Life's Work and God's Discipline*, 8vo. 2/6.
Waterton's *Phænomena of Radiation*, 12mo. 5/4.
Wood's *Mildred Arkell*, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6.
Wood's *Oswald Gray*, cheap edit. post 8vo. 6/4.
Wordsworth's *Holy Bible*, Part 2, Leviticus, &c., imp. 8vo. 18/4.

CHARLES WATERTON.

ON Saturday last, at 2 A.M., died, at the advanced age of eighty-three, and at his residence, Walton Hall, Yorkshire, Charles Waterton, Esq., best known to most of our readers as "the man who rode an alligator to death." He was a racy writer, and at once became popular when he first appeared before the public as author of "Wanderings in South America, the North-west of the United States and the Antilles, in the years 1812-1824." In this book, which has prompted many a young naturalist to explore the unknown wilds of the New World, he gave a faithful account of Guiana and parts of Brazil, which, at that time, had scarcely been trodden by the foot of a European traveller. He subsequently contributed well-written articles to various periodicals, especially to those conducted by the late Mr. Loudon, and, we believe, almost to the time of his death he sent occasional contributions to the *Gardener's Chronicle*. Some of these were republished under the title of 'Essays on Natural History, chiefly Ornithology,' and to them he appended a portrait and a humorously written autobiography. Waterton's writings relate his observation on the habits of animals, with clever remarks and anecdotes about them. But the very thing that made him an excellent chronicler of animal life—his raciness—disqualified him from producing such monographs on genera, or whole tribes of animals, as we are wont to get from the pen of Gray, Owen, Selater, and other leading naturalists. The niche which will ultimately be assigned to his name in the temple of fame will be rather an obscure one, and he will go down to

posterity rather as a good field naturalist than a genuine man of science.

Charles Waterton was the head of an old Roman Catholic family, descended on his father's side in a direct line (through his grandmother) from Sir Thomas More. On his mother's side he was related to the Bedingfields of Oxbury, to the Charlesons of Nazleside, and to the Swinburnes of Chapheaton. He received his education at the College of the Jesuits, Stonyhurst, Lancashire; and the tendencies which he imbibed at that institution until he came of age were allowed to creep out on occasions and in places where they had better not have done so. He was, perhaps, the best stuffer of animals, especially birds, in the world, and at Walton Hall he had a fine museum, to some of the most ugly animals of which the names of prominent Protestant reformers were attached; and one gorilla was made to resemble Martin Luther. All this savage humour may have shocked many of his visitors, but he evidently intended it for nothing but a joke. He was simple, almost childlike, in his manners, but indulged in occasional fits of eccentricity, furnishing ample materials for the anecdotes told about him. He was most abstemious in his habits, and when eighty years of age he could yet walk fifteen or twenty miles to see a friend. Walton Hall, his family seat, stands on an island in a lake, and derives interest from the fact of having stood a siege in the Royalist cause during the time of Charles the First. The land rises gently from the water on all sides, and is crowned with fine timber. The whole park is inclosed by a formidable wall to protect the numerous pets which the late owner had collected around him. Birds, beasts and fishes were allowed to range undisturbed in this domain, and were never allowed to be destroyed. It was whilst watching some of these on a rustic bridge that he had a fall which terminated fatally. He was an elegant Latin scholar, and long ago he wrote his epitaph in that language, a translation of which runs thus: "Pray for the Soul of Charles Waterton, born June, 1782, died 18—, whose wearied bones rest here." His funeral, which will take place to-day, is to be strictly private; and the Pope is understood to have availed himself of the telegraph to transmit his benediction.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE Return to an order of the House of Commons, which relates to the British Museum, generally appears at this time of the year, and gives the best and, indeed, the only opportunity of hearing from official sources what has been done in the great English centre of learning and science during the last past twelve months. We make an abstract of the most important particulars of the reports which accompany this Return.

"An Account of the Income and Expenditure of the British Museum in 1864-65, March 31," says that the former, during last year, amounted to 132,775*l.*, of which 92,127*l.* was granted by Parliament. There was a balance in hand, on the 1st of April, 1864, of 39,027*l.*, on account of previous votes for the establishment and buildings; of this the former claimed 28,434*l.* The expenditure within the financial year so described amounted to 97,533*l.*

The estimate for the current year's expenses for the British Museum reaches 100,164*l.*, and is divided thus:—Salaries: 1. Officers, sixteen in number, 9,090*l.*; 2. Assistants, sixty-three in number, 16,590*l.* There is an increase of about 800*l.* in this item beyond the sum of last year; 3. Transcribers, twenty-seven in number, 3,600*l.*; 4. Attendants and servants, one hundred and thirty-eight in number, 13,181*l.* There are 244 persons employed in the British Museum. The house expenses, i.e. rates, taxes, &c., amount to 3,010*l.* Purchases and acquisitions, 25,500*l.*: this includes 10,000*l.* for printed books, 2,000*l.* for manuscripts, 1,000*l.* for zoological specimens, 1,000*l.* for coins and medals, 1,200*l.* for prints and drawings; fossils, 800*l.* For special purchases, 7,600*l.* is required: this includes further excavations at Budrum, 2,000*l.*; purchase of the Kokscharow collection of minerals, 1,600*l.*; purchases at the sales of the Fourtales and St. Angelo collections, 4,000*l.* Book-

binding, preparing, &c. for the British Museum takes 10,300*l.*, of which 7,000*l.* is spent on printed books, 800*l.* on manuscripts, and 1,200*l.* on repairing and arranging antiquities. Printing catalogues, &c. takes 3,440*l.* Buildings, fittings, furniture, &c. take 10,373*l.*

The number of persons who have visited the British Museum in the year last past shows a decline of 8,500 persons upon that of 1863, being 432,400*l.* In 1862 there were 895,000 persons who went to the Museum. Besides these, during the last year, 105,900 persons used the Reading Room. The grand total of visitors to all departments was, in the same period, 543,561.

The officers of the Department of Printed Books are stated to have made considerable progress in the work of cataloguing the collection, and keeping the lists complete to the present time. About 4,150 volumes are used in the Reading Room daily; the number of readers has been about 106,000, or 360 *per diem*. 38,842 volumes have been added to the Library, of which 2,730 were presented, 28,426 were purchased, and 7,686 acquired by copyright. 819 maps, charts, and plans have been added, in 3,326 sheets, and 44 atlases complete. 2,378 pieces of music have been obtained. The total number of articles received by this department has been 72,214, of which 1,233 were received under the International Copyright Treaties. 300,000 stamps have been impressed on these articles. In the Department of Manuscripts progress has been made with the work of cataloguing, describing, and arranging the collection. "The whole of the remaining fragments on vellum and paper of the Cottonian and Old Royal Collections (injured in the fire of 1731) have been, as far as possible, identified, arranged, and partially bound." Among the most important acquisitions are: Martyrology of the Spanish Church, folio, vellum, written at the Monastery of Cardenas, Burgos, anno 919.—The 'Catholicon' of Johannes de Janua, copy on vellum, fourteenth century.—'L'Histoire Ancienne, depuis la Creation jusqu'à Titus,' miniatures, fourteenth century.—'Liber de Vita Christi,' of Ludolph of Saxony, vellum, illuminated, fifteenth century, three vols. folio, once the property of Cardinal George d'Amboise.—'Le Chapellet de Jhesus et de la Vierge,' presented by the Earl of Home.—Poems of the Persian poet Nizami, illuminated, 1441.—Correspondence of Pope with Warburton and others, and of Warburton with Hurd and others.—The Minute Books of the Directors of the South Sea Company, 1711 to 1756.—A large Collection of Notes and Drawings of Egyptian Antiquities, made by the late James Burton, presented by Decimus Burton, Esq.—A Collection of about 150 Plays, written for Drury Lane Theatre, among them are some by Sheridan and Lamb, presented by C. Patmore, Esq.

The Department of Oriental, British, and Mediæval Antiquities has, among other things, been developed by the chronological arrangement of the gems and engraved cylinders in the Kouyunjik Gallery. Many objects have been exhibited for the first time. Among these is a block of conglomerate, containing flint weapons and bones, from the caves of Dordogne; a considerable collection of bone implements, and other objects, from the caves at Bruniquel—the whole of which consists of 1,300 objects—has been displayed in the British Room. The publication of Catalogues of English medals and Assyrian inscriptions has been advanced. Among the most important acquisitions are the above-named remains of human industry of a very early period, from a cave near Bruniquel. With these remains were found bones of men and animals, some extinct in France, some supposed to be wholly extinct; flint implements made by the inhabitants of the cave; heads of fishing-spears, javelins, and arrows, elaborately wrought and with numerous barbs; chisels, needles, and other implements of reindeer horn, or of the bones of horses and oxen.

The Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities reports the receipt of the Farnese sculptures, nine in number; a collection of antiquities from Camirus, Rhodes, the results of exploring 275 tombs and the Acropolis of the city. In the excavations of the latter, various foundations of walls were laid

bare, and under them appeared a curious system of galleries, with shafts at intervals, apparently to hold water. In these shafts were found various early antiquities in porcelain, bronze, gold, ivory, &c. Among these appeared a drinking-cup, painted with a figure of Aphrodite borne through the air by a swan, before described by us; a *kantharos* of rare form, decorated with beautiful drawings; calix; amphora. *Amphoriskoi* and *amphoriskoi* of variegated glass; a terra-cotta jar, four feet in height, with two handles, decorated with archaic figures, probably the largest entire specimen known; porcelain statuettes of Egyptian divinities; vases in the shapes of lions, sphynxes, &c.; and *scarabei*, one of which is inscribed with the name of Thothmes the Third (B.C. 1505); archaic masks of ivory—amulets; Phœnician statuettes in calcareous stone; a fine series of alabaster jars; a very curious inscription in early Doric; a bronze lamp, with two spouts, found in Paris, in the *Therma*, ornamented with two dolphins in a bold style; a very fine and early example of ancient casting in bronze, of Etruscan or Græco-Italian character, probably representing Aphrodite.

The Department of Coins and Medals has acquired 2,567 examples during the past year. Of these 1,350 were Greek, including 5 specimens made of glass; 512 are Roman; 474 modern or mediæval. 295 of the Roman coins are Imperial, gold, valued at 3,200*l.*, and presented by E. Wigan, Esq. The Mint of the United States has presented a two-cent piece of 1864. Owing to recent additions, the Egyptian series of coins at the British Museum is the most complete in existence. Other additions comprise a fine coin of Probus, gold; several legionary coins of Severus, of great rarity; and a very rare one of Alexander Domitianus, struck at Alexandria. Among the donations, those of Mr. Wigan comprise extremely rare coins of Agrippa, Augustus, Caius Caesar, Albinus, Barbia Orbiana, Postumus (full-faced), Carausius, Allectus, and Galerius Maximinus.

Prof. Owen's section of the Department of Natural History has been made still more like a wilderness than before by nearly 13,000 additions; in brief, the Report before us is a string of complaints as to lack of room to accommodate the animal creation. Doubtless the Ark was better arranged than the upper floors and vaults, vast as they are, of the British Museum, or, what is more probable, Noah's collection was representative, not exhaustive. Dr. Gray does not complain, but records the arrival of nearly 8,000 animals; the publication of catalogues of Coleopterous Insects, of Lepidoptera Heterocera, and Fishes.

The Department of Prints and Drawings has occupied itself with works of re-arrangement, cataloguing, &c., and acquired among other things, drawings by Andrea del Sarto, Donato Creti, Floris, Vander Horst, Cuyp, Copley, W. Hunt and Mulready. Engravings by Mocetto, Montagna, M. da Ravena, B. Franco, the Master of the Die, M. Rota, Imperiali, Longhi, the Master of 1466, M. Schön, Aldegrever, H. L., A. Dürer, L. Cranach and Holbein, the Master of the Crab, the Master of the "S," A. and J. Wierx, P. Pontius, S. de Laune, T. de Leu, L. Gaultier, Morin, Edelinck, Desnoyers, Hogarth (proof before letters of the 'March to Finchley'), Strange, Woollett, Raimbach and Robinson. Etchings by Parmigianino, A. Caracci, Hollar, Van Uden, Subleyras, the Société des Aquafortistes, Lens, Mr. G. Cruikshank. More than a thousand portraits have been added to the English series; a small engraved whole-length of Mary Queen of Scots, apparently the work of Crispin Passe, not hitherto known, is, probably, the most remarkable of these.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

May 27, 1865.

I am very glad to see, in to-day's *Athenæum*, that a Correspondent has drawn your attention to the extraordinary fact that the University of London "has a name, but no place of abode." This University, he goes on to say, "now numbers 1,000 graduates, many of them most distinguished men."

Your Correspondent has, however, so very far

understated his case, that I trust you will allow me to correct him. The Calendar of the University for 1865 shows upwards of 1,700 graduates; in addition to which there are on the register the names of more than 8,000 undergraduates. Thus this University is a corporation numbering little short of 5,000 members. Be it remembered, also, that these are all members by examinations not easily to be passed. The Matriculation Examination, for example, at London, is no hole-and-corner affair,—as at the older universities,—but a public five days' examination. Surely, sir, we may hope to achieve this position within twenty-eight years of its foundation? Is it too much, therefore, to hope that Government will speedily fulfil its pledges, and give to it that public building which it so imperatively requires?

A TEMPLAR.

CORNWALL WRECKERS.

May 30, 1865.

THANKING you for the favourable notice you have given of my 'Popular Romances of the West of England,' I pray you, in justice, to allow me to explain away a popular error into which you, with others, have fallen. You say, "Wrecking is a dear delight which they (the Cornish) still enjoy." There was a time when the prayer of the sailor passing around the dangerous coast of Cornwall was,—

God, keep us from rocks and shelving sands,
And save us from Breage and Gernoe men's hands!

But that time was so long ago that the "wrecker" has become a legendary character; his great grandchildren regarding him as a myth, about whom they tell tales, but in which they scarcely believe.

From an intimacy—extending over half a century—with the inhabitants of the Cornish coasts, I am enabled unhesitatingly to state that "wrecking" is now a thing unknown. There will not be found in the world any people who, when a ship is cast by storms on the rocks, exhibit more intrepid daring, when lives are to be saved, or show more humanity and true Christian kindness towards the "half-drowned mariner" than do the Cornish men, "the dwellers on this wild sea-shore."

Referring to a previous notice, the reader is led to infer, from the statement that "the entire female population of Minver might be seen clad in mustard-coloured calico, woven in Manchester for the adornment of negro customers, but which, thanks to the catastrophe of the Samaritan, never reached the Land's End,"—that this was dishonestly obtained. The fact was, after the wreck of the Samaritan, much of her damaged cargo was sold by auction by Lloyd's agent on the spot, and, no doubt, many a good bargain was obtained,—but honestly.

Things have much changed in fifty years. In November last I had the gratification of opening a promising institution organized by the descendants of those very "Breage and Gernoe men" who were once the dread of even the hardy sailor.

ROBERT HUNT.

A FRENCH DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN.

Paris, May, 1865.

THE French dream of fair women is by no means "the Legend of Good Women" sung by any "morning star of song." The dream is not of—

A queen, with swarthy cheeks, and bold black eyes,
Brown-bound with burning gold.

Nor, again, is it the dream of "hush'd seraglios." It is the dream neither of Dan Chaucer nor of our Laureate. To-day's dream of fair women in Paris is one where the *coiffeur*, rather than the poet, figures. The fair women of the hour are the women with dull-red hair. It cannot be too red to please the weary eye of Fashion. They whose locks are raven-black are on their knees to the artist-in-hair, beseeching him to rid them of the vulgar colour, and set a new glory about their heads. The bright-haired peasant girls of our Kentish lanes know not the wealth they carry carelessly whipped within the bounds of a horn comb. The red tresses Betty has so long been ashamed of as vulgar "carrots," are now so many *carats* of high price. She may go to the hair-dresser's, and, if she will submit to the scissors, may come away rattling some golden guineas in her pocket.

When Paris Fashion wills a change, that change she must have, let the cost be what it may. She has a mind for red hair, and it is extraordinary to see how red hair glows on the heads of her votaries of the *beau-monde*, the *demi-monde*, and the *quart-de-monde*. And now comes M. Ausone de Chancel, to hang a romance on the red head of Fashion.

Count Albert de Revel, an orphan, has been left two thousand a year, by an eccentric uncle, on the condition that, within two years, he shall marry a tall, slim lady, of "harmonious proportions," with long and thick golden hair. She must have an open forehead, blue eyes, a brilliant white skin, a well-made nose, a small mouth, graceful limbs; and she is to be full of grace; and her character is to be slightly shaded with a poetic languor. Albert admits that the condition is not a hard one, save in the difficulty of finding the peerless beauty who is to share his two thousand a year with him. He goes on an exploring expedition to Angoulême; a great mistake, since all the women there are dark; so dark that a proverb lives on the lips of the inhabitants. They say that their women were born when coal was in blossom. He is advised to go to England or Germany. But neither of these countries could supply his want: the golden beauty must be a Frenchwoman. Albert and his friend Maurice have long consultations together on a certain manuscript left by Albert's uncle, in which *blondes* of all climes and times are fantastically treated of, and at length. The manuscript begins in Paradise; and starts with the assertion that Eve had golden hair,—giving Milton as the authority. The Virgin was a *blonde* also. Albert's uncle will have none of the famous virgins of St. Luc, whom he agrees with M. Feuillet de Conches were stolen from Greece, and were base copies of the goddess Iola. Who ever dreamt, he asks, of dark angels! He lays it down that "it is very difficult to be a *blonde*, almost as difficult as to be a *brunette*." "A perfect *blonde*," he says, "should be tall and slender, and her movement like a lily balancing in the wind. St. Evremont has said that languor is the most delicate expression, or movement, of love; consuming us slowly, like a hidden fire." Fortunate is the *blonde* who does not live to grow old. Her remembrances of her natural home in heaven should overcome her. It should be said of her that "le mal du pays" killed her. He treats Cleopatra not much after the fashion of our own Tennyson. He calls her "a Bohemian *brunette*," and describes her, hoisted upon the back of a stalwart slave, six feet high, wandering about the streets of Alexandria at night, unhooking the sign-boards. She was dark, but the painters would not have it so, and we see her with the aspic in her hand, a dying beauty, with golden hair. Albert's uncle, in his manuscript, shows what our neighbours call "the courage of his opinions." On the universal French theory, that everything that has the remotest relation to beauty must grow in perfection within the limits of the French empire, and there only; the uncle says that France is the country of *blondes par excellence*. Let Englishmen read the rest patiently if they can. Albert's uncle adds: "In Germany the *blondes* are too fat, and in England they are too lean!" A few perfect *blondes*, he concedes, are to be found, wandering here and there, in Spain and Italy.

The dark-haired women, being out of fashion, are treated unmercifully. The Spanish proverb, quoted by Brantôme, is raked up for the occasion. The Spanish *brunette* says: "Although I am a little dark, I am not therefore to be despised." He maintains that the pure *brunette* has become almost a myth. "She was a new Eve, born outside the gates of Eden," says *Monsieur l'Oncle*. Dark hair, in short, seems, to Albert's uncle, to have about the effect a red rag has upon a bull. He calls yellow a "frightful colour," because *brunettes* are proud of its effects upon them. Listen to him: "When we are bilious, when we are sea-sick, when we are possessed with a great fear, when we are jealous,—four ignoble whens,—we are yellow. Do not the Orientals, who are colourists by instinct, say to their enemies—May God make your faces yellow?" There are few yellow flowers by the roadside, God be praised, and these the asses eat.

Nodier, Count Revel's uncle maintains, has given

the best description of golden hair, or of the hair that is called golden, and is adored. He says: "It has a copper foundation, but the colour of copper does not express its variety of tints in the light. They are as various as the tints of ten metals heaped together in a furnace. To get any idea of the varieties of the hues of this wondrous hair, you must watch the eruption of a volcano from beginning to end."

La Mode Illustrée may well say that this is the hour of vengeance for women with red hair, who have so long been considered "the disinherited children of Nature." It is their turn to be triumphant, and to watch dark-haired women imploring the chemist to take the black out of their locks, and to make them like their once-despised sisters. Was not Laura, whom M. de Chancel calls "the Madonna of the Kingdom of Love," crowned with tresses of fine gold, according to Petrarch?

How M. de Chancel's 'Dream of Fair Women' ends, and how it fares with Albert on his pilgrimage in search of his beauty with the golden hair, let the reader who may care to take up the '*Livre des Blondes*' discover for himself. The book is only, I presume, the opening of the literature of red hair.

B. J.

DISCOVERY OF FRESCOS.

Siena, May 15, 1865.

A discovery of considerable interest has taken place within the last week or ten days at the Great Hospital in this city of mediæval palaces and institutions. It is well known that the walls and vault of the Pellegrinajo ward of the venerable "Spedale di Santa Maria della Scala" (whose foundation dates from A.D. 832) is covered with the frescoes of Domenico di Bartolo and others, and that works of early Siennese artists exist in the church and chapels attached to the building. A few days since, it being deemed necessary to freshen white one of the smaller wards (that of *San Pietro*), the process began by clearing off the accumulation of former years, when it was found that the walls and ceiling are clothed with frescoes of great merit. From what little has been uncovered they appear to be of the early part of the fifteenth century, and are somewhat approximating to the manner of Bartolomeo Fungai, but as yet it is too soon to form an opinion as to their probable author. The vaulting is groined, and of singular elegance. The compartments seem to be occupied each by one figure, and rich ornaments of the dresses and details in relief show clearly through the remaining plaster. A few months will probably suffice to remove the coating that has so long concealed these interesting works, when another richly-frescoed apartment will be added to those of which Siena is so justly proud.

C. D. E. F.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. Beresford Hope, the new President of the Institute of British Architects, will hold his first evening reception on Friday, June 30.

Raphael's Cartoons, designed for tapestry, which have been lately transferred, with Her Majesty's permission, from Hampton Court, are now arranged in the long North Gallery of the South Kensington Museum, and will, with other works of Raphael, be opened to the public on Whit-Monday.

Some of our readers may like to be reminded that the Archæological Institute will hold their congress this year at Dorchester. Prof. Willis will contribute one of his pleasant architectural discourses—his theme being Sherborne Minster.

Many readers would join in asking the following question:—

"Old Library, Middle Temple, May 30, 1865.
Mr. Buckle, the lamented author of the 'History of Civilization,' died at Damascus on the 29th of May, 1862. On the 18th of June following, there appeared in the *Times* a letter from Mr. Stuart Glennie (a friend and fellow traveller of Mr. Buckle) which concluded as follows: 'Though Mr. Buckle's lamentable death leaves undone not only so much of what he intended, but of what he had prepared elaborate materials for, I am glad to say that his posthumous works may be no less

valuable than those which have already appeared. . . . Great parts of the special History of Civilization exist ready for publication and his commonplace books, with their immensely varied, yet methodically arranged extracts, will form the most curious, interesting and valuable collection of materials that has, probably, ever yet been published as the work of a single English student, and their publication will be according to his own intention in case of the non-completion of his work.—Three years have now elapsed since the historian's death; but no announcement whatever has appeared as to the publication 'according to his own intention' of his posthumous works. No doubt, a few words in your columns will call forth an explanation of this seeming delay.—I am, &c.,
W. P. MILLS."

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett announce for publication, in June, 'Adventures among the Dyaks of Borneo,' by Frederick Boyle, Esq.

Messrs. Groombridge & Sons will shortly publish 'Sea Fishing as a Sport, being an Account of the Various kinds of Sea Fish,—How, When and Where to catch them in their Seasons and Localities,' by Lambton J. H. Young.

Mr. Whiteside is preparing for publication 'Lectures on the Church in Ireland considered Scripturally, and in its Legal, Historical, and Constitutional Relation to the State.' The work will appear in a few days.

Several correspondents have attempted to overcome the difficulty revived by us in a recent review, of exhibiting certain inferences in old syllogistic form. We cannot enter at length upon the subject. With respect to the numerical case, namely, that some must have both coats and waistcoats if most have coats and most have waistcoats, both Hamilton and Archbishop Thomson have admitted that ordinary syllogism cannot arrive at the inference; and no writer on logic has ventured to contradict them. As to the other case, that every man being animal proves that every head of a man is the head of an animal, we are satisfied that none of our correspondents have succeeded. Mr. Mansel, who probably could have succeeded if any one could, dismisses the case as material and not formal; and this because it is of the matter of the term, and not of the form of the proposition, that a man has a head. But if we add "every man has a head" to "every man is an animal" it will be just as difficult to deduce, by common syllogism, that every head of a man is the head of an animal. For ourselves, we hold that these cases belong to a higher logic, which takes cognizance of relation in general, and which the ordinary syllogism does not reach.

Messrs. Saunders, Otley & Co. are preparing a "people's edition" of Mr. R. Arthur Arnold's 'History of the Cotton Famine,' to which the author will add a postscript.

The Rev. F. D. Maurice is about to deliver a course of lectures on 'The Representation of the People, how it is connected with the Education of the People,' before the Members of the Working Men's College.

We are glad to see that the Oxford Local Examinations continue to grow in public favour. For those which are to commence throughout the country next Tuesday there are 306 senior candidates, and 940 juniors, making a total of 1,246, which is an increase of 194 upon that of last year. The gradual but certain effect of these examinations must be to raise the standard of middle-class education in perhaps the only way at present practicable. There are objections to State interference, and it will be some time before compulsory inspection is tolerated in this country. Though these local examinations were instituted for the benefit of middle-class schools, they might be useful to the large public schools. In several instances candidates who have distinguished themselves at them have afterwards gained high university honours.

Encouraged by the success of a first series, an admirable writer in the *Saturday Review* has brought out a second volume of 'Essays on Social Subjects,' Messrs. Blackwood & Sons publishers. The short essay on common things, such as Reading, Silence, Shopping, and the like, which our contemporary

invented, is a new species of literary effort, made popular by its piquancy and point. The present writer, whom we take to be a lady, has a delicate pen and a sly habit of observation.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will be held at Sheffield, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, from the 4th to the 11th of October next.

In the library of the late Rev. Henry Freeman, rector of Folksworth, Huntingdonshire (founded on the library of the learned Bishop White Kennett), sold during the week by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, there occurred a few books worthy of note:—Brathwait's Barnabee's Journal, the first edition, 13l. 5s.—Baker's Northamptonshire, in parts, 7l.—Bridges's Northamptonshire, 8l. 10s.—Capt. Luke Fox, North-west Fox, or Fox from the North-west Passage, with the rare map, 1635, bound with Capt. Thomas James's Voyage into the South Sea, 1633, 14l. 10s.—Three Latin Tracts, printed by Pynson, 1516, and Wykyn de Worde, 1525, 13l. 5s.

M. Valenciennes, the artist and naturalist who assisted Lamarck when he became blind, and succeeded him in the Jardin des Plantes, and was associated with Cuvier in the 'Histoire des Poissons,' died a short time ago, at Paris.

The Dante Jubilee has given birth to a translation into German of a literary curiosity, a Hebrew Divina Commedia, which a contemporary of Dante, the Roman Jew Immanuel ben Salomo had written, under the title of 'Hell and Paradise,' in a satirical tone, and in the Oriental form of the Makame. The translator is a Jewish *savant*, Herr M. E. Stern, of Vienna.

Lieut.-Col. Ramstedt, of Helsingfors, has constructed a new form of seismometer, for which he proposes the descriptive name,—Telegraph of the accidental movements of the earth. Considering that these movements are much more frequent and continuous than is commonly supposed, and that the greatest number escape notice through want of proper observation, he suggests that his instrument should be placed in the principal magnetic observatories of Europe, and other parts of the world, where, being self-recording, it would note the occurrence of every shock or movement, however slight. If, as Lieut.-Col. Ramstedt remarks, there are tremblings of the earth nearly every day, it seems desirable that some notice of them should be taken; and, perhaps, established observatories, with their staff of assistants, would be the best places for the investigation. As all the records would have to be sent to one central office, the localities in which shocks and tremblings are most frequent would be discovered; and, in course of time, some conclusions might be drawn as to whether the movements were periodical, or form part of some intermittent system of vibrations by which the earth is affected. The seismometer is so constructed as to indicate, by lines traced with a pencil, the time at which a shock takes place, and its force and direction. A coloured diagram, in which all its parts and mode of construction were clearly represented, was among the scientific objects exhibited at the last *conversazione* at Burlington House.

A landed proprietor in the Vauluse is said to have discovered a group of twenty Gallo-Roman tombs, each containing a glass cinerary urn, a lacrymatory, a lamp, money and other objects; also an immense number of articles of the same period, including two hundred copper, sixty silver, and two gold coins; numbers of statuettes and lamps in terra-cotta, many of them decorated with emblems and ornaments; several glass vessels of various forms and colours; a large *fibula* in bronze, and a smaller one in gold and silver, both enamelled; a quantity of engraved gems; and fragments innumerable. It would be agreeable if the French *savants* would inform us where this grand archaeological discovery was made. The tomb of Jean Picard, secretary to Louis the Eleventh, has just been discovered in the choir of the church of Notre Dame des Andelys, together with a mortuary tablet of the thirteenth century, in which the Virgin and Child are represented in outline,

with a Prior kneeling beneath; both have been placed in the Museum of the town. The most startling find of all, however, is that said to have occurred in the coal-mine of Ste.-Marie, near Charle-roi, nothing less than a complete petrified human body of the diluvial period. We are told that it has been got out without breaking, with no injury beyond a slight fracture on one leg; that the teeth and hair are intact, and the nails of the fingers and great toes of fearful length; lastly, that as the body was found beneath a stratum of alluvial deposit ninety metres thick, it represents in all probability a contemporary of the Deluge. M. Pasqué, a local apothecary and a celebrated French archaeologist, who happened to be on the spot, but who, from motives of modesty perhaps, seems to have suppressed his name, carefully washed our antique relative with a solution of sulphuric acid and found a mass of shells attached to the dorsal region, which doubtless represent the inhabitants of those early waters which clung to the corpse as it floated to its resting-place. The fossil is said to be lying on view at the Café Industriel, close to the Porte of Waterloo. It has been hinted that the original announcement of this interesting discovery appeared on the 1st of April; but we do not wish to be sceptical, only cautious.

Frau von Gleichen-Russwurm, the only surviving daughter of Schiller, has presented the Hochstift, at Frankfurt, with a very interesting manuscript from the papers of her mother. It is nothing less than a tragedy in five acts, 'Dido,' written by Frau von Stein. Moreover, the Hochstift has been authorized by the donor, with the consent of the heirs of Frau von Stein, to publish the manuscript. It bears the date 1803, but had been begun already, in 1793, when Goethe had ceased to be her friend exclusively, and had bestowed his affections on Christiane Vulpius. No one will be surprised to find in the noble Carthaginians the distinguished personages of the Weimar circle: the Duke, the Duchess, Goethe, Herder, Bertuch, Kriebel, and Frau von Stein herself. The friends of German literature will eagerly look forward to this small publication; less, perhaps, to know whether Frau von Stein, in addition to the other graces of her mind, was also a good poet, than in the hope of finding something which may throw more light on, and afford some key to, various passages in Goethe's letters to his friend.

The collection of Ancient and Modern Engravings of an "Eminent Firm" has just been dispersed under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. From among the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds the following are noteworthy: Duchess of Ancaster, whole length, by Dixon, proof, 5l. 18s.—Mrs. Anderson, by Watson, proof, 12l. 15s.—Edmund Burke, by Watson, proof, 4l. 2s.—Duchess of Buccleugh and her Children, by Watson, proof, 11l. 5s.—Lady Sarah Bunbury sacrificing to the Graces, by Fisher, proof, 13l.—Duchess of Cumberland, by Watson, proof, 7l. 15s.—Countess of Carlisle and Coventry, by Watson, proof, 6l.—Lady Clinton feeding Chickens, by Smith, 7l. 7s.—Charles James Fox with Lady Strangeways and Lady Bunbury, by Watson, proof before any letters, 31l. 10s.—Garrick seated at a Table, by Watson, proof, 4l. 18s.—Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy, by Fisher, proof, 6l.—Mrs. Hale, by Watson, proof, 6l.—Lady Jane Halliday, by Green, proof, 7l.—Children of the Earl of Hardwicke, by Fisher, 8l. 8s.—Dr. Johnson, by Watson, proof, 5l. 10s.—Mrs. Lascelles and Child, by Watson, 6l. 10s.—Marlborough Family, by Turner, proof, 6l. 6s.—Miss Nelly O'Brien, by Phillips, proof, 6l.—The same, by Dixon, proof, 6l. 10s.—Another, by Phillips, 11l. 10s.—Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, by Hayward, proof before any letters, 17l. 17s.—Lady Spencer and Child, proof, 5l. 10s.—Marchioness of Townshend adorning the Statue of Hymen, proof, 15l. 15s.—Marquis of Titchfield, by Jenner, proof, 6l. 6s.—Strawberry Girl, by Watson, proof, 13l. 10s. This fine series of the works of this great English master produced, in the aggregate, upwards of 860l.—Another remarkable feature of the sale consisted of a very fine copy of Turner's *Liber Studiorum*, which brought the large sum of 450l.—Some touched proofs by the

great artist produced as follows: Solway Moss, 42l.—Calais Harbour, 34l.—Rispah, 17l. 10s.—The Farm-yard, 11l.—Basle, 14l.—Reglan Castle, 16l.—Interior of a Church, 16l.—Greenwich, 17l. 17s.—Lac de Thun, 17l. 17s.—Flint Castle, with Smugglers, 27l. 6s.—Little Devil's Bridge, 16l.—Egremont, Sea Piece, 16l. 16s.—Mount St. Gothard, 21l.—Watercress Gatherers, 26l. 5s.—Sir Philip Sydney's Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, first edition, 1590, (wanting part of Dedication), 37l. The collection also comprised some fine specimens of the works of the great masters of the different schools, which were much sought after by the amateur and general collector. The whole sale produced the sum of 5,330l. 15s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall (near St. James's Palace), daily, from Nine till Dark.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

FRENCH GALLERY, 190, Pall Mall.—The TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, to which has been added, Rosa Bonheur's New Picture of 'A Family of Deer crossing the Summit of the Lige Mass' (near Fontainebleau), is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

HYDE PARK IN 1864, by HENRY BARBAUD, Esq., containing 200 Portraits of the frequenters of Rotten Row, NOW ON VIEW, at 520, Regent Street (opposite Hanover Street).—Admission, One Shilling. Open from Ten till Dark.

MR. MORRIS'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange, Fine Arts Gallery, 34, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Rosa Bonheur—Hook, R.A.—Phillips, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Robertson, R.A.—Ecole, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Ward, R.A.—Cope, R.A.—Grewick, R.A.—Picksford, R.A.—Cooper, R.A.—Leighton, A.R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Ansell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—H. O'Neill, A.R.A.—P. Nasmyth—Linnell, sen.—Mark—Miss Muir—Yeames—Gale—Gallati—Gérôme—Verboeckhoven—Frère—Duverger, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

MR. JOHN POYER'S BALLADS (Vide 'St. Thomas à Becket, and other Poems', London, Moxon, 1865).—MR. POYER will read his BALLADS at St. James's (Minor) Hall, 90, Regent-street, on the 10th and 17th of June next, as follows:—Saturday, 10th of June: 'The Lady Godiva,' 'St. Thomas à Becket,' 'Banbury Cross,' Saturday, 17th of June: 'Editha: a Legend of Tariff,' 'Richard Cœur de Lion,' 'Mabel: a Legend of Old St. Paul.' Tickets for the Course may be had of A. Hammond & Co. (late Jullien's), 214, Regent Street; and of Mr. John Mitchell, Old Bond Street. Reserved Seats, Half-a-Guinea; Unreserved ditto, Five Shillings. The Doors will be open at a Quarter to Eight, and the Reading will commence punctually at Eight o'clock.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—May 24.—Dr. E. Meryon, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. J. P. Baker, G. W. Clive, J. C. Crawford, T. H. Hughes, and C. O. G. Napier, were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'Additional Observations on the Raised Beach of Sangatte, with reference to the date of the English Channel, and the presence of Locs in the Cliff-section,' by Mr. J. Prestwich.—'On the Superficial Deposits of the Valley of the Medway, with Remarks on the Denudation of the Weald,' by Messrs. C. Le Neve Foster and W. Topley.

ASIATIC.—May 29.—Anniversary Meeting.—Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., President, in the chair.—The Report of the proceedings and financial condition of the Society for the past year was read; also the Report of the Oriental Translation Fund Committee.—The following officers were elected for the session 1865-6:—Director, Major-Gen. Sir H. C. Rawlinson; Treasurer, E. Thomas, Esq.; Honorary Secretary and Librarian, E. Norris, Esq.; Secretary, R. Rost, Ph.D.; Council, Sir C. Nicholson, Bart., Sir A. S. Waugh, the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, the Rev. W. Arthur, Messrs. N. B. E. Baillie, J. Dickinson, M. E. Grant Duff, M.P., E. B. Eastwick, F. Hall, J. C. Marshman, T. Ogilvy, O. de B. Prieaulx, E. C. Ravenshaw, A. Russell, M.P., and W. Spottiswoode.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—May 29.—Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, President, in the chair.—The royal gold medal for 1864 was presented to Mr. J. Pennethorne.—The President made some remarks on the Art Exhibition intended to take place at Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, during the months of July, August and September, in aid of the funds for the erection of the Wedgwood Memorial Institute, Burslem,

and invited Members of the Institute to send in coloured architectural drawings as contributions.—A discussion on a paper read by Mr. G. R. Burnell, 'On the Present Tendencies of Architecture and of Architectural Teaching in France,' took place.

ZOOLOGICAL.—May 23.—J. Gould, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary called the attention of the meeting to a specimen of a rare Parrot, *Chrysotis angustus* (Vigors), from the island of Dominica, which had been presented to the Society's menagerie by P. N. Bernard, Esq.—The tenth of the series of memoirs by Prof. Owen, 'On the extinct Dinornithine Birds of New Zealand,' was read.—A note was read by Prof. Owen on the morbid appearances observed at the post-mortem examination of a King-Penguin, lately living in the Society's Gardens. Prof. Owen attributed the death of the bird to inflammation of the stomach and of the abdominal membranes immediately external to it.—Dr. Gray communicated a revision of the genera and species of Amphibians, with the description of some new species in the collection of the British Museum.—Dr. Gray also gave a notice of a new species of Australian sperm whale, *Catodon Kreffii*, in the Sydney Museum, founded on drawings and notes communicated to him by Mr. G. Krefft, the Curator of that establishment.—A paper was read by Mr. E. P. Ramsay, of Dobroyde, New South Wales, containing notes on the habits of several species of Cuckoos found in the vicinity of Sydney.—A description was read, by Mr. G. French Angas, of a new species of shell from Port Jackson, proposed to be called *Gouldia australis*.—A paper was read by Mr. A. G. Butler, containing descriptions of six new species of exotic Butterflies, in the collection of the British Museum.

CHEMICAL.—May 18.—Dr. W. A. Miller, President, in the chair.—Messrs. R. Barton and T. N. Kirkham were formally admitted Fellows, and Messrs. T. Fairley, E. Swann, and A. Upward were elected.—Dr. J. H. Gladstone delivered a discourse 'On the Specific Refractive Energies of the Elements and their Compounds,' which may be described as being a continuation of the research undertaken conjointly by himself and the Rev. T. P. Dale, and announced in a paper read before the Royal Society, in March, 1863. The "specific refractive energy" of a body was defined as being a constant, not affected by temperature, and arrived at by dividing the refractive index, minus one, by the density. The author said, that Landolt had applied the term "refraction equivalent" to the produce obtained by multiplying the number representing the refractive energy of a substance by the atomic weight. The values were shown in a tabulated form for a great number of elements, and it was stated that in nearly all cases the refraction equivalent of a compound was correctly represented by the mean of its several elementary constituents; a few exceptional instances were specified, which the authors proposed to submit to a renewed investigation. Dr. Gladstone distinctly affirmed that carbon had the same value, viz. 5.1, whether in the form of diamond, bisulphide of carbon, carbonic oxide, or marsh gas; and, much as the carbon molecule differed chemically in the two bodies last named, he could detect no optical difference between them.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—May 24.—The paper read was: 'Anchors and Cables: their History, Varieties and Properties,' by Mr. T. M. Gladstone, C.E.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Royal Institution, 8.—General Monthly Meeting.
—Entomological, 7.
Tues. Royal Institution, 4.—'English Wage-Classes,' Mr. Chadwick.
—Photographic, 8.
Wed. Anthropological, 8.
—Literature, 8.—'Assyrian Inscriptions,' Mr. Fox Talbot.
—Geological, 8.—'Gibson's monoliths (Bl),' M. E. Lartet.
—'Additional Fossils from Lingula-flag,' Mr. Salter.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 4.—'English Wage-Classes,' Mr. Chadwick.
—Antiquaries, 8.
Fri. Royal Institution, 8.—'Latest Researches in Organic Chemistry,' Prof. Frankland.
Sat. Royal Institution, 4.—'English Wage-Classes,' Mr. Chadwick.

FINE ARTS

NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

The following subjects for pictures have been recommended by the Commissioners on the Fine Arts as suitable for the Royal Gallery.—1, Boadicea inciting her Army; 2, Alfred in the Danish Camp; 3, Brian Bornholme defeating the Danes at Clontarf; 4, Edith finding the Body of Harold; 5, Richard coming in sight of Jerusalem; 6, Eleanor sucking the Poison from Edward's Arm; 7, Bruce, during a Retreat from the English, protecting a Woman and checking the Pursuers; 8, Philippa interceding for the Citizens of Calais; 9, The Black Prince entering London by the side of John of France; 10, Marriage of Henry the Fifth and Katherine of France; 11, Elizabeth at Tilbury; 12, Blake at Tunis; 13, Marlborough at Blenheim; 14, Death of Wolfe; 15, Death of Abercrombie; 16, Cornwallis receiving the Sons of the Lord Tippoo as Hostages; 17, The Death of Nelson; 18, The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher at Waterloo.

Of these only the last two—by much the largest works, however, and no inconsiderable portion of the whole—have been executed. The popular mistake which questioned Mr. MacIose's picture as a true representation of the last enumerated subject, shows how important it is to choose subjects fit for artistic treatment. Mr. MacIose, as we explained some time since, chose, for reasons that were unchallengeable, to paint, not the encounter of Wellington with Blucher, as men read the word "meeting," but their parting. When it was found that the picture did not represent the officially appointed subject, men went away from it, and grumbled as if they had been ill-treated. How our Scottish friends will submit to have their "military glory" represented according to the subject of No. 7, i.e. in defeat only, and the courage of their hero the sole point depicted, remains to be seen. Remembering the liveliness of the Scottish Lion, as proved not long since, we expect to hear of this business from the further side of Tweed. It may be said that the subject of No. 8, would require a pendant, showing how Philippa received the fines of the citizens of Calais, that being one of the outcomes of her intercession. Would not the funeral procession of Henry the Fifth, as described by Monstrelet in such moving words, be preferable to his marriage, which came to naught, as a subject illustrating the French wars of that prince? The actual defeat of the Armada is more interesting than Elizabeth's review at Tilbury, and has a claim for place here on account of the ancient position of a picture of the event among the decorations of Old Westminster Palace, painted at a time when, the prince being the people, so to say, was glorified most by their glory, not needing to be treated as a separate entity. Blake at Tunis is a noble subject. But the deaths of Harold, Wolfe, Abercrombie, and Nelson have too much in common to need four illustrations: two of these, to illustrate death in victory and in defeat, both glorious, would suffice. The change of subject proposed for the Tilbury Review is the less objectionable, on account of the fact that the Commissioners suggest "Queen Elizabeth on the Sea-side after the Defeat of the Armada," as paintable in the Norman Porch, which is close to the Royal Gallery.

It is proposed to paint some of the rooms with subjects "connected with rural scenery, the harvest, the chase," &c. These words have probably a meaning, although they are not very clear. Why should not the great manufacturing towns, which are not unrepresented in the Houses of Parliament, and some of the great centres of wealth and current energy in this country, such as the "railway interest," the banking, cotton, coal, iron, shipping and other powers, be represented at Westminster, which is the centre of the empire? We read of ancient cities undertaking to decorate and endow parts of antique temples, or actually building them whole, and far from their own soils. Why should not Birmingham contribute a picture to the national Delphi at Westminster, not only in respect to subject, but as to paying for it? Liverpool can

afford to do this, so can Manchester, Newcastle, Glasgow, Leeds, Sheffield, and a score more of them. Antwerp, although not much of an "emporium," if compared with these, has commissioned Mr. Leys to paint a whole series of pictures for its Town Hall, in order to illustrate the history and glory of the city. The fruits of public spirit, so grand a thing to cultivate, are illustrated by the artist's contribution of large oil pictures to the French Gallery, where every year a part of the series appears. We heard the other day that York, not now a first-class city, proposes to display its history in stained glass in the windows of the municipal chamber; even London, it is whispered, is about to furbish up its love of Art and the legends of its ancient influence, in the stained glass windows of its Guildhall. This is not much for such a city to do in honour of its old worthies, the fruits of whose labours it enjoys; but it is better to do this little than, like the folks at Bristol, to pull down one of the few municipal structures that remained to it, i.e. Colton's House, or like the men at Hereford, rather to pull down the Town Hall and build a new one than have the old one restored for nothing. Acts of barbarism such as these remind us of much which is connected with the history of the country. They are rare, and becoming rarer, not, probably, that there is little left for the "restorer" to destroy, and nearly all our cathedrals, thanks to the energy of deans and chapters, have been scraped to look as good as new, but because the idea of destruction is checked by better knowledge. The instances of how the last fragment of the walls of Southampton was saved but a few weeks since from destruction is encouraging; not less the fact that a railway company spared the great tumuli known as the Bartlow Hills, and another was, a few years ago, although not without difficulty, driven out of the grand Roman Amphitheatre at Dorchester itself, when it proposed to bisect the same. Respect for ancient works will bring to memory ancient times, the debt we owe them, and a desire for acknowledgment in the only manner that is practicable—by the aid of Art.

With regard to the decorations of the Houses of Parliament—the most proper place for acknowledgments of this patriotic order—we must remember that Mr. MacIise, when he finishes his labours in the Royal Gallery, which will be in a very short time, is free from the commission to carry on the series of pictures which we have just enumerated. Whether he will go on with the series is not decided. As a great artist lives in his work, this question should not be left in abeyance. Such works as those proposed for Westminster ought not to be shelved. Meanwhile, and with regard to other parts of the Palace of the Legislature, there remain pictures to be painted, and painters to be employed. Why not obtain a marine subject from Mr. Stanfield? The painter of 'The Abandoned' and 'The Bass Rock' ought not to be overlooked. Sir Edwin Landseer cannot be so occupied by the lions for the Nelson Monument but he might undertake a hunting-scene for us, according to the recommendations of the Commissioners. Mr. Leighton has painted at Lyndhurst, why not at Westminster? Why should not Mr. Millais paint for the nation; or Mr. Calderon, Mr. Armitage, Mr. Watts, and half-a-dozen more, whose ability is beyond all challenge? It is understood that works for the decoration of St. Stephen's Hall are under consideration; the sooner they are in hand the better. The Royal Academy Exhibition of this year proves our artists to be exercising themselves with large fields and with larger views.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE Countess of Beauchamp, one of the four owners of the Stanford Estates, and one of the four co-heirs to the Barony of Braye, has recently erected at her sole expense, in the church of Stanford-upon-Avon, in Northamptonshire, the Mausoleum of the Cave family, a monument to the memory of her mother, the late Baroness Braye. The sculpture was superintended by Mr. Gibson. It is the joint work of Mrs. Thornycroft and of Signor Giovanni Fontana. It consists of a recumbent portrait statue in Carrara marble by

Mrs. Thornycroft (the feet resting upon a greyhound couchant), upon an altar tomb, on which the inscription, and the heraldic quarterings of the deceased are carved. The bas-relief which forms the background, is a beautiful work of Art by Fontana. It is inclosed in a moulded Gothic arch supported by two buttresses of Sicilian marble 12 feet 8 inches high, in the style of the architecture of the church. The text "I know that my Redeemer liveth," is carved in raised white marble letters above the arch, surmounted by a battlemented cornice. The white marble platform on which the altar-tomb is placed, is inlaid in mosaic by Mr. Poole, of Westminster, in the style of the *trecento* period of Italy; the pieces of marble employed are cut from seven hundred fragments of antique marbles collected by the lady to whose memory the monument is erected, at Tusculum and other ancient ruins in Italy. The design for the mosaic was suggested by a mosaic in Westminster Abbey.

Our review of the Water-Colour Society's Exhibition is incomplete without reference to the works of Mr. E. B. Jones, and others. Despite the bad drawing shown in the largest, but not the most important of the contributions by the artist named, they are generally among the most original and beautiful of modern pictures as regards invention and colour. That he has been heedless of form in the glowing and suggestive representation of an enchantress who examines a magical globe of glass, which is not happily styled *Astrologia* (No. 18), is injurious to his reputation, and more to be regretted because the drawing in the splendid Giorgionesque composition, entitled *Cupid and Delight* (97), is full of beauty and spirit. Imaginative faculty is evinced in *Blind Love* (89),—where Cupid, dart in hand and blinded, feels his way by a stone wall towards where a flight of steps leads upwards; and, above all, in the exquisite study which bears the name of *Green Summer* (105), and shows a group of green-robed ladies, seated in a meadow near a lake that is shadowed by trees. The ladies seem to sing together; there is as much fancy expressed by their attitudes and the aptly poetic background as there appears of art in the wonderful colour of the work itself. Mr. Jones degrades his powers by the bad drawing of the last-named picture.—Mr. B. Foster's pictures lack solidity and relief in the figures: see *On the Beach*, *Hastings* (12), and *Primroses* (33), where some children gather flowers in a wood near the coast. *The Shrimper* (242) is the best of this painter's works here.—We find the water in Mr. Duncan's *Gale off the Mumbles* (5) to resemble wool, on account of its want of reflexions on the surfaces of the waves. *A Storm at Sea* (24) is even more obnoxious to this remark than its companion; in both the texture of the clouds is unfaithful to Nature.—Mr. S. P. Jackson's *Dutch Boats on Filly Beach*, *Moonrise* (32), is capital; less hard than before with him when dealing with subjects of like character.

With regard to Mr. Taylor's 'Leslie's Life of Reynolds,' a Correspondent writes: "Mr. Tom Taylor is surely in error when he states, on page 181, vol. i., of 'The Life of Reynolds,' that, 'the earliest water-colour exhibitions were held in the Spring Gardens Room; oil pictures were occasionally introduced.' So far is this from being the case, that the introductory notice of the Catalogue of the first Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours and the minutes of that Society, clearly show that gathering was the first Exhibition of water-colour pictures only, and declare this point with reference to an exhibition held, not in Spring Gardens, but at '20, Lower Brook Street,' in 1805; there the second exhibition of the Society was held, both comprising the works of the most eminent painters in water colours; the third (1807) exhibition was held at the 'Old Royal Academy Rooms, Pall Mall, near Carlton House'; the fourth at 'the Great Rooms, 16, Old Bond Street.' From 1809 till 1820, the Society exhibited in Spring Gardens, and in 1814, for the first time, admitted oil pictures, and took the title of 'The Society of Painters in Oil and Water Colours'; this was in consequence of a split in the ranks, which compelled the admission of oil pictures to cover the walls. In 1814, Haydon's 'Judgment of Solomon'

was among the oil pictures, and W. Hunt first appears, as an oil painter, among the exhibitors, with the Society of which he was afterwards so important a member. In 1821 the body resumed its older name and peculiar function. In 1821 and 1822 the Society exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and in 1823 in the Gallery in Pall Mall East, which it now occupies."

The Arundel Society is about to undertake the publication, in chromo-lithography, of a copy from the famous 'Adoration of the Lamb,' by Hubert and John Van Eyck, now in St. Bavon's Church, Ghent, and, at a later period, to issue in the same manner transcripts from the other portions of the great altar-piece and master-work of the brothers Van Eyck, of which the above-named portion is best known. In this splendid composition, the 'Adoration of the Lamb' (1) occupied the centre place; above this were seated figures of the Almighty (2), and, on each side of the last, the Virgin (3) and St. John the Baptist (4); below the centre was a representation of Hell (5)—this is lost. On the wings were, in the middle row of subjects, 'The Holy Warriors' (6) and 'The Holy Pilgrims' (7) journeying to adore the Lamb. In the upper row, adjoining the pictures of the Virgin and St. John, were panels containing (8) eight angelic choristers and (9) St. Cecilia and Angels, all engaged in glorifying the Lord and Lamb. On the outer sides of Nos. 8 and 9 were figures of Adam (10) and Eve (11). These were life-sized and but little larger than those of the choristers, while Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were larger than life; the figures in the middle row are about as large. When the shutters of the altar-piece were closed, the exterior in the upper row presented a picture of the Annunciation (12), and in the centre of the lower row, under Gothic canopies, were four figures: St. John the Baptist (13) and St. John the Evangelist (14); outside of these respectively were the kneeling life-size portraits of the donors of the picture to the Church of St. Bavon, which was first dedicated to St. John (hence the occurrence of the figure of that saint in the altar-piece).—these personages were Jodocus Vyats and Isabella Burlint, his wife, who destined the completed picture for their mortuary chapel in the church. The whole of the chapel was constructed to display this magnificent picture. The pictures of the centre and the Adam and Eve are at Ghent; Berlin contains the other remaining portions. The Arundel Society will shortly issue to its subscribers the chromo-lithographs, by M. Schultz, from Memling's triptych in the Hospital of St. John, Bruges.

German architectural and decorative Art has suffered a serious loss by the death of Herr Stuller, architect of the Berlin Museum. This artist was well known as joint-author with Herr Stach of the excellent 'Designs for Cabinet Work,' and, singly, as the designer of many public buildings and minor structures.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—FOURTH MATINÉE.—JAEHL'S last performance, TUESDAY, June 6, Half-past Three.—Quartet, D minor, Mozart; Piano-forte Quartet, E flat, Schumann; Grand Quintet, B flat, Mendelssohn; Solo, the Harmonious Blacksmith, Handel, founded on a French song, historically explained in the Programme. Artists: Joachim, Ries, Webb, Hahn, and Pavesi. Pianist, Jaehl.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of Cramer & Co., Chappell & Co., Olivier & Co., Adolphe & Parry, and Austin, St. James's Hall. Members can pay for Visitors at the Door. J. ELLA, Director, 18, Hanover Square.

Mrs. JOHN MACFARREN and Miss POOLE, NEXT WEDNESDAY, at Three, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—MORNING at the PIANOFORTE. Selections from Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Thalberg, Brissac. Pianist, Mrs. John Macfarren. Vocalist, Miss Poole. Stalls, 2s.; Tickets, 1s., 6d., and 3d.

ORATORIO, 'Paradise Lost,' and Symphony, by J. L. Ellerton, Esq. THURSDAY MORNING, June 8, at Hanover Square Rooms, in aid of the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest. Vocalists: Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss C. Westbrook, Madame Laura Baxter, Mr. Cummings, Mr. W. Wells, and Mr. Renwick. Full Band and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. John Holman. Tickets, 1s., 6d., and 3d.; at Cramer's, &c.; and at the Infirmary, City Road.

THE ITALIAN OPERAS.—The season has, till of late, been busy rather than interesting. Mr. Gye has, we imagine, by this time discovered that 'L'Etoile,' with the impoverished cast announced some three weeks ago, will not recompense a management for the sums spent on the lavish scenic splendours, which are so heartily to be commended. Mdle. Patti has returned in higher vogue,

and, it must be added, is singing better than ever. This young lady has fairly made good her claims on popular favour by an advance in finish, excellence, and artistic skill beyond, it is just to state, what we expected from her at the outset of her European career. And here is Mdle. Lucca again, with her telling voice, and those (how shall we put it?) brave spirits which, with some, pass for dramatic sprightliness and intelligence. And here has been Mozart's 'Don Giovanni,' with M. Gassier (!) as the hero, and Herr Wachtel, the resonant, as *Don Ottavio*, and Dr. Schmid as *Leporello*: a cast suggestive of comparisons, were it worth while to make them. Of Signor Brignoli, the new tenor, we must speak on a future day. No date is as yet mentioned for the first appearance of Madame Galetti.

At *Her Majesty's Theatre*, the *début* of Mdle. de Murska has been one of no common importance. She is young, and, in spite of such tasteless exaggerations of costume as are to be seen in her *Linda*, not without protest, her stage appearance is pleasing. Her voice is another of those *soprani sfogati* of extensive compass, which, paradoxically enough, have never been so plentiful as during late years of the raised diapason. The lower octave is inferior in quality to the upper portion, which latter is excellent in one respect especially—as being fuller of colour than these acute voices habitually are. It is susceptible of every gradation of force, and thus removed from the category of organs recalling the canary-bird or musical snuff-box. Then, Mdle. de Murska seems to have any quantity and quality of execution within her power, her scales, her shake, her *staccato* (one of the most foolish old vocal exercises revived and put to strange misuse now-a-days), all suggest the idea of remarkable natural flexibility. The playful carelessness with which the changes made in the well-known *Polacca*, "O luce," were thrown out, must have made this evident to every practised listener. It is to be hoped that her rare gifts will be perfected, not be considered as they stand as sufficient for the facile triumphs of the moment. Brilliant as she is, Mdle. de Murska is not always unimpeachable or complete in her flights. We must speak of her expression provisionally. Her Italian accent is open to improvement. For better, for worse, however, she is an acquisition of high value, and, as such, is already far advanced in the good graces of our public. With her, in Donizetti's 'Linda,' appeared Mdle. Grossi, an acceptable Italian *contralto*, with a rich and tuneful voice and a good method. Signor Carrion was the tenor, and gained applause, due to his expressive and careful delivery of the romance in the second act; but he is too mature for the part. The serious basses were Signori Tacchi and Agnesi; and the insolent fatuity of *Linda's* persecutor, the Marquis, was busily represented by Signor Scialese, though with the omission of his first air, which destroys the probability of the story. The chorus and orchestra are good; and so is the Alpine scene devised by Mr. Telbin. The opera, Donizetti's fifty-ninth, as Signor Cicconetti's memoir of the composer reminds us, is more favourably received than it has hitherto been in this country, where it has never been a first favourite, though containing some of its composer's best music.

CONCERTS.—Probably so large an amount of interesting concert-music has never been presented in London during the same space of time as that which has been performed since we last wrote. A report in detail would go far to fill this journal; so that the features of greatest novelty and importance are all we can touch on. Among these Clementi's magnificent *Sonata* in a minor, produced by Mr. Halle yesterday week, calls for express mention; a work of the highest order, to be placed by the side of Beethoven's *Sonatas*. There is nothing in music more masterly and of a freer fancy than the episode in the second part of the opening *allegro*; bringing back the theme with a decision and unexpectedness amounting to strokes of genius. The slow movement, again, which is on a scale more developed than is usual with the composer, has a tender suavity not exceeded by Mozart, in exquisite contrast with the passion of the fore-

going and following portions of the work. Without making an event of every new revelation of a masterpiece of art, too long forgotten, the value and pleasure of research cannot be too emphatically dwelt on. There is still a mine of admirable music, better than new, to be found in Clementi's *Sonatas*, to which our pianists cannot be too earnestly directed.

Yesterday week, the *Sacred Harmonic Society's* last concert for the season and third performance of 'Naaman,' was a great night for the Society and for Mr. Costa. That the Oratorio is firmly established in London, as the work of a thorough master of his art, admits now of not the slightest question. Like all true things, its excellent workmanship, its absence of affectation, the opportunity it offers for singing and declamation without a phrase which Time can render obsolete, rise in appreciation with every fresh performance. This third time, too, 'Naaman' had the advantage of Mdle. Patti's presence, accorded by Mr. Gye. His favourite *prima donna*, the manager may be assured, will gain, not lose, prestige, by such an evidence of her thorough and versatile accomplishment as this: another proof that a singer cannot really excel in one style without being capable of success in all. Mdle. Patti's *cantabile* could not be so expressive as it is, the peculiarities of her voice considered, were she not a mistress of the art of vocalization: a dictum which strikes at the root of the modern German pedantry that discourages with a contemptuous designation—"coloritur"—all such training for the voice as is found necessary for any one attempting an instrument. The effect produced by Mdle. Patti must not be taken as a discouragement, but the contrary, by Miss Edmonds, the young lady to whom the part of *Adah* was intrusted at the two first performances. She is a young lady of good promise, already doing credit to her skilful instructors, Mrs. Sims Reeves.

Saturday's *Popular Concert* gave us Spohr's Second Pianoforte Trio in F major. We can hear this languid, regular, sugared music at intervals, and as a variety, without displeasure; but its mannerisms soon pall. This Trio, moreover, is not the best of its series.

At the fourth *Philharmonic Concert* Herr Lauterbach was the *solo* player;—at the fifth Madame Schumann. This lady's success with our public is greater than in any previous visit; her fire and breadth of style carrying off the occasional flaws in execution, which now not unfrequently occur. On Monday she gave, in her best and most strenuous manner, her husband's Pianoforte Concerto in a minor, which was more warmly received than it has till now been in England. The music of Schumann is, obviously, in increasing request, partly, no doubt, owing to the determined zeal with which it is presented by his devoted widow, partly owing to the absence of any supportable German novelty which can be presented to a public that may be said now to know by heart every note of Beethoven and Mendelssohn. Let it, however, be heard ever so often; let it attract a greater or smaller congregation, it belongs to a period not of discovery, but of decay; in which crudity is accepted for originality, and stale commonplaces are presented with as much composure as though they were so many new ideas. The spirit of melody is wanting in his compositions on an extended scale; his use of harmony, habitually licentious, becomes as monotonous as the veriest platitudes it has been held to replace. That rudeness can gain some currency, under pretext of individuality, holds good in music as in manners. Allowing to Schumann's music a certain amount of merit, and without question, aspiration on the part of the writer, a more dreary, and vague, and unlovely mass of compositions does not exist, in our judgment,—nor any the admiration and study of which is more pernicious. This can be proved by the bales of waste paper, unlightened by a single idea, which the German publishers' shops display—a discouraging evidence of decline and fall, from which return and reaction will be difficult, if not impossible. In every interest of real beauty and real art the truth cannot be stated too plainly—let diseased taste and sympathy riot as they may. The singer at the Philharmonic Concert was

Mdle. de Murska. At the next, Herr Wagner's Overture to 'Rienzi' will be performed.

Two chamber concerts of interest were given on Tuesday morning: *Herr Molique's*, at which his Pianoforte Trio in F major was rendered by Mdle. Anna Molique, Herren Joachim and Daubert,—and that of Mr. Harold Thomas. This gentleman shows a wise originality in the composition of his programmes. Besides some elegant music of his own, vocal and instrumental, Dr. Bennett's too short Prelude, and Mr. A. Sullivan's lovely Duett from 'Kenilworth,' given by Mr. Cummings and Miss Edith Wynne, he introduced a Pianoforte Trio by that clever and unaffected French composer M. Adolphe Blanc. This is a pleasing, ingenious composition; the theme, with variations, which stands for slow movement and the final *bolero*, being especially noticeable. The Trio made a favourable impression; and the concert was one of the most agreeable of the season.

HAYMARKET.—The notion of a sequel to 'Our American Cousin,' of which Brother Sam should be the hero, was entertained at an early period of Lord Dundreary's extraordinary success. His Lordship was as distinct an individuality as Shakespeare's Falstaff, and, like him, called for repetition. A new drama accordingly presented him in wedded life, and, as the portrait was skilfully painted, had a fair amount of attraction. Still that phase of the family character which was indicated by Brother Sam's correspondence with his noble relative remained unattempted, though intimations were from time to time given that it was under consideration. At length, the announcement appeared of the long-expected sequel, which, it turns out, had been confided to a practised hand, and was now ready for production. Mr. John Oxenford has precisely understood the work with which he was intrusted, which was simply to supply a full-length of Brother Sam from the hints that Lord Dundreary had afforded. To this object he therefore has confined himself. He has not given us a new play or a new plot; but recurring to a German drama, which had already been adapted to the English stage, has bodily inserted into it Brother Sam as its hero, instead of the merely conventional adventurer who had hitherto held the office. Three scenes have been devoted to the illustration of the character, and these, with the materials of the original story, enlarge into three acts. Brother Sam appears before us as the *Honourable Sam Slingsby*, who has had occasion to utilize the slender wit that he possessed in the practice of a *ruse* on his uncle, Mr. Jonathan Rumbelow (Mr. Buckatone), whom he has made to believe that he was married and had a child, in order to justify his claim for pecuniary assistance. The plan had succeeded admirably for a time; but now the curious old gentleman threatens him with a visit, and Sam is compelled to a further employment of his wits. He avails himself of the friendship of Mr. Trimbush (Mr. Compton), who has a villa exactly suited for the purpose, and paying him a sudden visit coolly proposes that Trimbush should lend him its use for three days, and allow him to pass off Mrs. Trimbush (Miss Snowdon) as his wife. The lady, who is a virago, decidedly objects; but her sister Alice (Miss Nelly Moore) enters into the plan heartily. But she interprets the part after her own fashion, and, instead of acting the shrew, as she had promised, puts on the amiable. When Rumbelow appears, he finds the family all at cross purposes, Sam giving a very disagreeable account of his supposed wife, and Alice so comporting herself that the fond uncle finds her charming. In the midst of these contradictions Sam has to wriggle his way as he can, and his different devices and shifts furnish humour to the scene. His intellect is exceedingly limited, his memory very defective, his stock of phrases but small, his perceptions of *meum* and *tuum* remarkably dim, and his sense of moral relations at zero. Then he ordinarily dresses in white from top to toe, and only on drawing-room occasions sports a dark frock-coat. These peculiarities mark the rôle as a character-part, and Mr. Sothern makes as much of them as Shakespeare does of Falstaff's obesity and licence. Much credit is due to Mr. Oxen-

ford. In the structure of the piece, however, he has permitted one defect. Alice, who, by her behaviour, compels Sam really to make her his wife, is left without motive for her conduct. We see no moral ground for her preference, and cannot suppose that so gentle a nature was acted upon by merely mercenary considerations. The part is delightfully acted by Miss Moore. Mr. Buckstone also makes a speciality of Rumbelow, though the delineation is far from elaborate. Mr. Compton's Trimbrush has a tendency to be funny, and Miss Snowdon's tennant to be violent; but both are subdued, that the central character may stand out in proper relief. Brother Sam will be the town-talk for some months to come.

ST. JAMES'S.—There can be no doubt that Miss Braddon's novels have in them strong dramatic elements. They have already supplied material to the playwright and character to the stage. On Monday her romance of 'Eleanor's Victory' was produced in a dramatic form, having been carefully manipulated for the purpose by Mr. John Oxenford, whose talents appear to be just now in request for this kind of work. The piece is in four acts. The action spreads over a considerable space of time, and much elapses between the acts; but on the whole the interest is kept closer than generally is the case with dramatized novels. Of course, some modification of the incidents had been needful, and considerable compression has been effected in some places. The main point kept in view is, that prominence should be given to the character of *Eleanor*; and, let us add, that it is admirably supported by Miss Herbert. We have never seen this lady act more finely, or with so much force and vigour. It is by far the best of her assumptions. We may extend the same to Mrs. Matthews, whose Mrs. Lennard was a perfect picture of the thoughtless, frivolous woman, who in having jilted Monkton thought only of the sport it afforded to herself, and nothing of the pain that it had inflicted on him. Mr. Montague, as Darrell, acted with force and skill; and there was some good rough handling in Mr. Robinson's Bourdon. His last scene, especially, was graphic and powerful. Some new scenery has been painted for the piece by Mr. Grieve, and altogether it has been capably placed upon the stage. It is likely, we think, to prove a great success.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE Report of the Limited Liability Opera Company has been laid before the shareholders and passed; the result being—as was to be expected—no dividend. This will surprise no one that recollects the proceedings of the management. A series of greater mistakes was never made—only one opera, M. Gounod's 'Médecin,' having been given which had any musical value; and the great feature of the season, the dancing of a crippled man,—which set a repulsive fashion,—having, we are not sorry to see, fallen short in saving grace, howsoever loudly and logically defended at the time, as an expedient of vital necessity. Our conviction that Opera in English is possible, and could be made to succeed, remains unshaken; but it must be undertaken under conditions different from those of the past dynasty. The hopes of the Company for the future are said to rest on an English version of 'L'Africaine,' with regard to the chances of which we cannot be sanguine. The success of this opera in Paris, now that the first curiosity is over, has yet to be proved. The third act, however, is universally owned to be a failure; yet it cannot be dispensed with. Then, to cast 'L'Africaine' in English will not be found easy.

The Quartet Association will begin its series of concerts on Monday next.

It is announced that Mr. Santley will sing at La Scala, Milan, during the season of 1865-6.

We read that a public stage rehearsal of 'Tristan und Isolde,' conducted by Herr von Bulow, has at last taken place at Munich, on which occasion Herr Wagner made a speech, pleading want of health as his reason for not himself presiding, and declaring that when the great desire of his life (the production of this opera) is once fulfilled

he is desirous of nothing to come, save rest and retirement. What, in such a desertion of his post, is to become of the "Nibelungen" quadrilogy? What of his comic opera, 'Hans Sachs'? 'Tristan und Isolde' had not, however, come to "the light of common day" when the last advices were despatched. The first performance, announced for the 15th of May, was postponed, owing to the indisposition of Madame Schnorr, the heroine. This may be said, without scandal, to be epidemic to all who have tried to learn and to retain the music of *Isolde's* part. To make the tale complete, it may be added that the lady and her husband had been sent for from Dresden, at heavy cost, in consequence of the Munich artists having refused to sing the music. And such is its impracticability, that now, when the feat of production is all but consummated, and large sums have been wasted on its preparation, it is already advertised that it will only be performed three times! Will this result content Herr Wagner?

Donizetti's forty-second opera, 'Maria Stuarda,' written for Naples in 1834, and then prohibited by the censorship, has only at last appeared the other day. After a moment's doubt, at the outset, its success is said to be assured;—so much so, indeed, as to induce "the powers that be" to take the ban off another prohibited opera, the 'Virginia' of Signor Mercadante, which will also be produced at the Teatro San Carlo. A late hasty glance into Italy, and at the present posture of musical affairs there, makes us fancy that opera managers might do worse than occupy themselves with some of the later works of Signor Mercadante. In point of melody and science they are sounder and less mannered than the best operas of Signor Verdi, whose position, unless he should give some unmistakable sign of life and progress, will shortly become equivocal.

It is now said in the foreign papers, that the Holy Father has granted to the Abbé Liszt a dispensation authorizing his pianoforte playing. In all Protestant innocence we had not fancied this necessary, it being premised that the order joined by the man of genius is not one enjoining silence, seclusion, and complete asceticism. We have fallen on pianofortes in foreign monasteries,—recollecting as a very quaint experience the rapture excited in the Armenian Fathers of San Lazzaro, at Venice, by a very lame exhibition of Scotch tunes. Whenever Abbé Liszt puts forth his amazing powers for the good of the Church, great gain will accrue to the fund of "Peter's pounds."

A Spanish Opera company is hardly enough to dare the dog days in Paris, and purposes to begin at the Variétés, with a zarzuela, 'En las arbas del toro,' the music to which is by Senhor Gastambide. We cannot read this announcement and forget the exceedingly even and spirited performances of comic opera in Spanish, which we heard a few summers ago at Madrid. Nor is Senhor Gastambide's music strange to us; one or two of his operas (among these, an attempt to re-set 'L'Étoile') are before us, which are not without merit, though there is little Spanish flavour in the music.

In a letter to that singular periodical *Le Nain Jaune*, M. Offenbach gives out a programme of his coming deeds, spirited enough to make lazy musicians wink. He is at work on a two-act opera for Ems, on a three-act opera for "Les Bouffes" of Paris, which theatre he consents anew to take in hand, and on "the great winter piece" for the Variétés, a setting of the story of Bluebeard.

An opera by another amateur composer, M. le Duc de Massa, the title of which is 'Blanche d'Hongrie,' may possibly be performed at the Grand Opéra of Paris.

"I have not often," writes our Correspondent, "been more impressed by the execution of service-music than by that in the Church of Saint-Sulpice, Paris, for the Festival of the Ascension of the Virgin. More correct, more robust, nobler chanting by male voices I never heard,—of a rich tone, too, such as a quarter of a century ago had no existence in France. We Londoners have not gained more essentially during that period than have the Parisians. The rite, too, afforded ample display for the new organ, by MM. Cavallé-Coll. This is a

magnificent instrument, outdoing even that by M. Ducroquet, in the Church of Saint-Eustache,—both, however, characterized by that peculiar tendency towards the accordion tone which is especially French. As compared, however, with what it has replaced, the hideous shrieking Giant by Dallery—long boasted as a wonderful instrument—this new organ is admirable. It was ingeniously handled; though not in what we are used to consider the legitimate organ style."

M. de Girardin's Preface to 'Le Supplie,' with its bitter sarcasms against M. Dumas the Younger, has provoked a reply from the lively author of 'Le Demi-Monde,' roundly stating, that, save for one situation, the original drama was good for nothing, prosy, in need of a close; in short, altogether impossible to be represented;—that he undertook the task of entire re-construction with the fullest concurrence of M. de Girardin;—that his work was accepted without question by the management of the Théâtre Français;—that with M. de Girardin's full knowledge and complicity he presided over the rehearsals, at which the other never appeared till a late period, when he thought fit to disavow the whole transaction in language almost amounting to insult. M. Dumas substantiates all that he asserts by printing letters, and, what is still more damaging, scenes from the moral and philosophical drama he is accused of having utterly spoilt. These are verbose to a depressing degree; and the original winding up of the drama is weak and ridiculous, to the point of destroying all such interest as the characters may have excited. So far from being struck down, however, M. de Girardin has printed a ten-franc edition, of only one hundred copies, of the play so mercilessly mangled for its good. Can these clever Frenchmen be playing into each other's hands, for the purpose of keeping interest in 'Le Supplie' alive during the dog-days!—even as Beaumarchais puffed his 'Figaro,' by circulating in the theatre lampoons against it peppered by himself.

Mdlle. d'Ahna, to our thinking the most agreeable of the singers at the Berlin Opera, though in no sense of the word complete as an artist, is dead. She was to have appeared at Covent Garden this season.

MISCELLANEA

Vivisection.—About nine months ago, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals offered a premium of 50l. for an Essay on Vivisection. After various changes, it was ultimately decided that the several M.S. should be sent in by the 1st of January. There were, I believe, about thirty competitors, of whom I was one. I should, therefore, be glad to know what the Society has done. It was once rumoured that the decision would be made in May, at a meeting which the authors of essays would be requested to attend; but thus far I have received no intimation. Can you enlighten us? D. K.

Life in the Aquarium.—In a tank containing ten gallons of sea water, unchanged for nearly four years, I have in perfect health a *Blennius pholis*, or smooth rock blenny, which has already lived three years and a half. From almost daily observation during this time, I may venture to assert that high temperature is the sole cause of the blenny seeking a spot where it can lay entirely out of the water for two hours or longer. When the thermometer rises above 63° it seeks this rock, and, singular to relate, when under 46° it retires to the crevices in the rock-work at the bottom of the tank. In the room where this tank and other glass vessels are, containing many beautiful varieties of marine life, every precaution is adopted to regulate the temperature so as not to rise above 60° or fall under 46°; when that is impracticable the blenny at once lays on the exposed rock or goes to the crevices at the bottom of the tank. This year it did the former for the first time from April 27 to 30, the temperature being the highest recorded as yet in the room. I must, therefore, consider the time named in 'A Year at the Shore' a mistake: also then it must have been the summer. Had the blenny lived during the two seasons, a careful observer would have been aware of the singular

sensitiveness to extremes of temperature shown by the *Blennius pholis*. E. W.

Shall and Will.—I am afraid no answer I could give would satisfy your Correspondent: to your readers I say, *Si responsum queris, respice*; read my letter again, and its predecessor. An instance is quoted in which I myself have said *will*. And what then? I never denied that two sides of a triangle *will* be greater than the third: they *will* because they *must* and *shall*. What I laughed at was the notion that *will*, as distinguished from *shall*, is right as distinguished from wrong, or better as distinguished from worse.

A. DE MORGAN.

H. R. G. is certainly wrong, even if it be only in comparing the confessedly erroneous use of *will* for *shall* by the Irish, with the English use of *shall* (where he would always use *will*) in geometry. The Irish use this *will* of theirs in precisely the same sense as we use *shall*, whereas, when the English use *shall* in geometry, they do not use it in at all the same sense in which the Irish geometers use *will*, or, indeed, in which they themselves, if they used *will* (as they might), would use it. "The bases *shall* be equal," and "the bases *will* be equal," do not, to the English mind at least, convey at all the same meaning; and if, therefore, the English geometer commonly uses *shall*, in preference to *will*, it is not from ignorance as to when he ought to use *will* and when *shall* (as is the case with the Irish when they use *will* for *shall*), but simply because he declines to use *will*, as failing, in his opinion, to convey his meaning with anything like the same appropriateness and force as *shall*. *Shall*, in these cases, as Prof. De Morgan justly observes, expresses a necessary consequence with great emphasis, whereas *will* expresses a mere bare consequence without any kind of emphasis whatever. If H. R. G. cannot feel this force of *shall*, he is to be pitied; but he should not ridicule those who can, especially as those who can, and rejoice that they can, cannot possibly be persuaded to abandon an expression which, for them at least, crowds so much meaning into so small a space.

St. Leonard's.

F. CHANCE.

Perhaps as an Oxford Mathematician I may be allowed to make a few remarks on the great "Shall and Will" controversy. I consider the question not to be one of accuracy, but merely one for philological investigation. Prof. A. may write "the bases shall be equal"; Prof. B., "the bases will be equal," and Prof. C., "the bases are equal"; and I shall, will, or do, study the theorem with equal pleasure in all cases. But why does Prof. A. say "shall"? I think for the same reason that caused our ancestors to say, "He shall tell you a tale and not a word of truth in it"; "he shall talk to you for an hour, and you shall not understand a word he says," and the like, not by way of a future, but merely as a familiar mode of expressing, "He tells tales," "He talks for an hour," &c. The older mathematicians adopted this colloquial form, and some modern writers have retained it. Next, as to "will." It is clear that this is a future, and Prof. B. means "If you will oblige me by drawing two triangles in a particular way (mem. you have not drawn them yet, they are *in futuro*), the bases then and at such time will be equal." Lastly, Prof. C. supposes the construction to be already made (which he has a perfect right to do), and exults in his economy of time and type, as he exclaims triumphantly, "The bases are equal!" It must be admitted that "shall" and "will" have the mechanical advantage of showing the student at once that the allegation relates to a thing to be proved, and not to a fact laid down as an axiom or supposed to be already demonstrated.

A. R.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. M. C.—P. H. B.—A. M.—A. L.—J. W.—received.

NAUTICUS.—We cannot undertake to give our readers the means of judging mathematical arguments at length. Every mathematician knows that if the usual quadrature of the circle be wrong, the tables of sines—and indeed most branches of mathematical analysis—must be wrong too. We called the attention of our readers to the book in question, and those who like can examine it for themselves. It is true we laughed a little: but that was out of consideration for the author, and in order that, when his point is established, he may be able to rank with Galileo, Harvey, Jenner, &c.

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